

[THURSDAY, April 19, 1770.]

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
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D's Age	High- Water	Rises	sets	
THURSDAY	23	5	after 5	10 before 7
FRIDAY	24	5	5	19 7
SATURDAY	25	6	5	17 7
SUNDAY	26	7	5	16 7
MONDAY	27	8	5	15 7
TUESDAY	28	8	5	14 7
WEDNESDAY	29	9	5	13 7

Days 13 Hours 10 Minutes the 19th.

SIR,

As your Paper has hitherto been open to both
Parties,—you will not refuse a Place to the follow-
ing Observations on Americanus's Essay.

ARISTIDES.

Under a weak and designing administration, the
merit even of those who do not intermix in
politics, is a reproach to the ignorance and vice of
their rulers.—The professed advocates of bad men
when the hacknied tale of their virtues and abilities
has been too often contradicted by notorious facts
to gain credit, change their battery, and if the
heads of their party can no longer retain the confi-
dence of the people will endeavour to withdraw it
from their opponents, by sly insinuations, or open
calumnies.

For which reason I am not surprized at the at-
tack on the character of Mr. J—t—e L—y—glt—n,
in a late paper, signed by one who assumes the
title of a lover of truth, or at the reflections thrown
on the whole Liv—glt—n family, by *Americanus*,
as if their errors, (had they been convicted of any)
would have justified Mr. D. L—ny's faults.—
Had the authors of these two papers, confined
themselves to facts; they might have railed on un-
answered,—and the L—y—glt—n family would
have smiled with as much contempt at their abuse
of them, as the world does at their panegyric on
"the glorious and disinterested assembly, of 1768."—
I am unacquainted with the Watchman, and could
with that he had pursued the old maxim, *De mor-
tuis—nil nisi bonum*.

Yet as a misrepresentation of facts is an attempt
to impose upon the public, every lover of truth is
obliged to expose its author.—Two clauses in the
militia act, were considered by the Watchman as op-
pressive.

1st. That articles of war should be formed by
the governor, with the concurrence of the field
officers.

2d. That he should have a right arbitrarily to
name Judges, who should decide upon those laws :
—For by the 35 section it is ordered, that when it
shall be found necessary to constitute a court mar-
tial, the Colonel shall return himself, the next com-
missioned officer, and twenty-four other commis-
sioned officers of his regiment, to the Governor, &c.
who shall commissionate, &c. thirteen out of the
said 26, to be a court-martial, of whom a field of-
ficer should always be one.—This clause put it
in the power of the Governor, to reject those who
would not be subservient to his purposes, and sub-
jected the liberty and property of free born Ame-
ricans, to the determination of his minions.—Ac-
cording to *Americanus*, this act was continued at
different times, even after the death of Mr. De
L—ny, and when, as he asserts, the L—glt—ns
had an undoubted ascendancy in the house of
Assembly. To confirm this assertion, he refers to
several acts for its continuation, but artfully omits
any reference to the act which passed on the 26th

of February, 1757. For tho the same Assembly
which passed the first bill, continued it during the
administration of Mr. De L—ny, yet some time
after, the government devolved on Sir Charles
Hardy. On the 26th of February 1757, an act
passed amending the first, and changing the most
oppressive clauses; for it repeals the power which
the governor before had of chusing 13 out of 26
officers who were returned, &c. (as by the first act)
and ordains that the court martial shall consist of
thirteen of the oldest officers that shall attend,
thereby greatly lessening the governor's influence
upon the determination of that court, and of
course making the first clause of little efficacy.—
The first act with this and some other amendments,
equally friendly to liberty, was that which was
afterwards continued down to the time mentioned
by *Americanus*.—His effrontery in endeavouring to
impose upon the world by falsehoods which could
be so easily detected, needs no comment.—"These
are facts, stubborn facts," to use his own words,
which undeniably prove that the ties of truth are too
weak to bind him, while he adheres to a party whom
truth will injure.—Another, and indeed a most mate-
rial part of the Watchman's charge, is founded upon
a clause in an Act, entitled, "An act for raising,
paying and clothing 2680 effective men," &c.
passed the 24th of March, 1758. (during the second
administration of Mr. Delancy, and by the same
assembly who passed the first bill) by which the
governor is enabled to supply the deficiency of
volunteers, by detachments from the militia of the
counties where that deficiency may happen.—By
the method in which *Americanus* treats this sub-
ject, one would naturally conclude that this was a
part of, and continued with the militia bill—where-
as it was a distinct act, and never continued by
any subsequent assembly.—For the truth of these
assertions, I appeal to the laws of New-York.

Abuse which is unsupported by fact, can never
be injurious to characters so well established as
those which *Americanus* endeavours to blacken.—
It can never be disputed that there was the greatest
harmony between the L—y—glt—ns and the Lieut.
Governor, till he pursued measures injurious to
the rights and liberties of the colony, nor is any
ignorant that their first disagreement, arose from
the opposition they gave him in the affair of the
appeal, long before which, their favourite Judge
(as he is called) was upon the bench.—How he has
acted there, let even his most inveterate enemies—
let the universal approbation of the people declare.

Mr. HOLT;

WHILE a man severely feels the injury of
a random attack on his own reputation,
common sense and common humanity, should
teach him to avoid the commission of the same
crime against his neighbour. This lesson however,
it seems has not as yet been learned by the person
who in Mr. Gain's paper, No. 93 under the
name of Isaac Low, and in your last Journal in the
character of Plain Truth, has so scandalously as-
perged me on a bare suspicion that I am the author
of two papers by which he conceives himself a-
bused. I am very little concerned about his for-
mer or present opinion, and therefore whatever may
be his sentiments of me, I should have treated his
scandalous publications with that contemptuous si-
lence which they really deserve. But I owe so much
to my own reputation, that it is my duty to publish a
true state of the facts to which he alludes: By this
means my character will I hope stand fully justified,
and the unbridled malevolence of my adversary be
sufficiently exposed. If the public are troubled with
a private controversy, the fault lies at his door;
because every man must be justified in making the
defence as public as the attack on his good name.

The chancery suit to which this man of plain
truth alludes, is depending between Isaac Low,
complainant, and doctor John Bard, Henry Wisner,
Esq; and myself as defendants.—It relates to a real
estate in this colony, of which a certain Benjamin
Ask, was seized near sixty years ago. Above half
a century has elapsed since he mortgaged it in un-
divided moieties, to two persons long since deceased,
to secure the payment of several considerable sums,

in which they were respectively bound for him. A
very few years after, he mortgaged it to a third
person for the like purpose, and to secure the mo-
nies that should be due to him on a stated account.
About 45 years ago, Mr. Philip Schuyler lent
Mr. Ask upwards of £200 on his Bond without
any other security. When the money became due,
and the ruinous state of Ask's affairs, rendered the said
mentioned debt extremely desperate, the real estate
being probably saddled with as much as it could then
bear, Mr. Schuyler, as it is said, took a mortgage
on it for his further security; of which however
he never availed himself by purchasing the prior
mortgages, and fore-closing the equity of redemp-
tion; but many years after died, and left his heirs
demand among other things to his widow. Ask
proved insolvent soon after he became indebted
to Mr. Schuyler; and then conveyed all his estate
to two persons in jointtenancy. One of these dying
soon after, the estate survived to the other. About
the year 1761 Doctor Bard who was interest-
ed in the second or rather third mortgage, on
which a large sum was then due, proposed to me, a
purchase of the estate; which at length we in con-
junction with Mr. Wisner so far effected, as to se-
cure an assignment of the last mentioned mort-
gage for a large sum, actually paid by us, and a pur-
chase of the equity of redemption from the sur-
viving grantee of Ask, at the price which he him-
self thought proper to set upon it. It is easy to
see that in this situation, we were far from be-
ing in a proper condition to purchase in any
junior incumbrance at a great price, with tolerable
security to ourselves; because it is evident that the
title at law of the estate was lying out against us;
and that as that title accrued before I had a being,
it was uncertain to me, whether the circumstances
attending it, were not such as might render a com-
pulsory redemption extremely difficult for us. How-
ever, so far was I from evading the payment of a
just debt as the assasin of my reputation would
persuade the world; that under the abovementioned
disadvantageous circumstances, and when in my
judgment the supposed junior mortgage under
which, he now claims, had become a direlict, by a
nonclaim of about 35 years standing, which render-
ed it if ever executed a mere nullity; and when, as
I firmly believe, Mrs. Schuyler considered her debt as
lost, I did with the consent of the gentleman inter-
ested with me offer her by letter £600 for her de-
mand. And even this offer I made with the strictest
attention to the rules of justice and honour; for before
I made it, I communicated my design to a gentle-
man of great understanding and probity, who was
nearly connected to Mrs. Schuyler. He was the
nephew of her deceased husband, and therefore
must be supposed to have paid attention to her in-
terest. I opened to him the circumstances of the
case; the entanglements from which we had so far
extricated the estate, the title at law still how-
ever lying out against us, and the utter improba-
bility that but for our efforts, Mrs. Schuyler could
ever receive a single farthing of her demand. These
considerations, joined to his own opinion, that the
debt had long been considered as lost, induced him
to declare that he thought my proposal generous;
and advised me to make the offer. If I can speak
with any safety from my memory, I believe near
two years elapsed without an answer from Mrs.
Schuyler, or the least acknowledgment of the re-
ceipt of my letter. Hearing at length that she was
in New-York, I called at her lodgings when to the
best of my remembrance, she either had returned
home, or she left the town so soon after, that I had
not the opportunity of seeing her. It was not long
indeed before I was informed by a gentleman of
my profession, that she had left her securities in his
hands for a settlement. Upon which I requested
of him a note of them; which he soon furnished,
with a computation of what he supposed to be due.
I do not remember that any thing more passed be-
tween that gentleman and myself, of sufficient mo-
ment to relate. At length Mr. Low applied to
me, to whom I declared my readiness to come to a
settlement; but never to my knowledge, made him
any promise to pay him the whole amount of his
demand. We had repeated interviews on the sub-

ject, and he never to my remembrance declared to me, the least disapprobation of my conduct. At one of these, so far from aiming at advantages, I advised him to employ counsel that he might be on an equal footing with me; at another I told him that tho' I had conceived his claim as derelict in the judgment of a court of equity, I intended to take no such advantage; but was willing to come to a reasonable compromise with him. I am not in the least conscious that I ever was guilty of the evasions, with which Mr. Plain Truth has thought proper to charge me; nor did Mr. Low ever insinuate any such thing to me in person.—The delay of a settlement till he had treated me so ungenerally as to render it impossible for me to be upon terms with him, was occasioned by Mr. Winer's residence, at least 60 miles from this city. And his continual absence from town; except during the hurry of a session of assembly of which he was a member. Had my antagonist really suspected me of affecting delay, Doctor Bard was on the spot, to whom he had it in his power to apply daily; or he should frankly have told me so. However he never did, nor proposed any terms, tho' he knew from my offer to Mrs. Schuyler, and my declarations to him that I was willing to come to a reasonable compromise. But at length without any notice that I remember of his intentions, he having some time before procured an assignment of Mrs. Schuyler's demand, had caused a bill in equity to be filed against us. Of which having received information, I had our appearances entered gratis. By this bill he is so unreasonable as to claim to himself the profit of our purchase, or a payment of his stale demand both principal and interest, up to the date of his assignment, and of interest on both up to this day, while at the same time, the title of one half of the mortgaged premises lies out against us.—Had he discovered an inclination to accept of a sum in gross, a reasonable sum had long ere this been allowed him, but if he expects a satisfaction of his whole unreasonable demand, he may be assured that he shall never obtain it with my consent. In short it must, to every man of understanding appear, to be highly unreasonable to claim as much in satisfaction of a stale demand, while the estate on which he grounds his claim remains unsettled, as if the title at law to that estate was fully vested in us. The suit has now been depending upwards of two years, the greatest part of which time has been lost by the many defects in his bill, which occasioned the necessity of making several different amendments in it, and tho' the chancellor within a few days past, was pleased to over-rule a third demurrer to that bill yet a false charge in the bill, that we had acquired a conveyance of the whole title at law, and my own voluntary offer of £.600 to Mrs. Schuyler, together with another false assertion in the bill, that the surviving trustee in conveying, had an eye to Mrs. Schuyler's demand, in the low price at which he offered the equity of redemption, were the principal reasons upon which the chancellor founded his determination. The world will undoubtedly justify me, if they consider that I had made a reasonable offer of a sum in a gross, when strictly nothing could have been demanded of me, and that to ask as much as my adversary does, while the title at law, as to one half of the mortgaged premises lies out against me, is highly unjust. In this view a defence of the suit became absolutely necessary to do justice to myself, and those interested with me. And when a suit in which the plaintiff sets up an unreasonable claim, must be defended, it is consistent with the strictest honour and integrity, to make the best defence against an adversary the nature of the cause will admit of.

I would trouble the public with only one further observation on this transaction; to shew the impropriety of testing a private character by it; which is, that to suppose that any just suspicions of my integrity can be raised by the controversy between Mr. Low and myself, would be to brand every defendant with dishonesty.

Before the reader arrives at the end of this paper, he will be convinced how shamefully abusive the assertion is, that under the low pretence of being sick, I spent that time which I ought to have employed for supporting my demurrer, inscribing against him. I'll assure him he never was to me an object of sufficient importance to command my notice in that way. Whether I was sick or not, is of very little moment to the public.—But that I was sick, is of importance to my character, as the contrary supposition charges me with a falsehood. He however assigns no other reason to support so base a reflection, than that in this interval, I was well enough to arm, and walk at night in defence of a party pole. It is true that I spent a whole night, properly prepared to defend it: Yet what induced me to go abroad, at a time when an attack of the Rheumatism rendered it more proper for my health to be within doors, was a consideration of much more importance than the defence of the pole. Upon the first alarm which I received in bed, I refused to expose myself to the night air, and sent one of my family in my stead; but when the bell rang,

I took it for granted that the matter had become so serious, by an engagement between the inhabitants and the soldiery, that nothing less than an absolute inability to rise from my bed, would excuse my absentsing myself from so interesting an event.

But permit me to ask him on what grounds he charges me with asserting, that sundry gentlemen were imposed on to sign a paper that contained a scandalous falsehood? Should he not have been possessed of some evidence that I was the author of the piece in which the assertion is contained? Surely some proof was necessary, to justify the charge. But not a spark of testimony has been offered to the public. And yet he is so egregiously incharitable, and unjust, as to charge me on this subject with a want of integrity and candour: I submit it therefore to the public, to determine in whom those ingredients so essential to the character of a gentleman, are wanting.

As to the fact itself, three of the gentlemen who subscribed the paper alluded to, have declared in the presence of a very credible witness; that they would not have signed it had they conceived, that it contained the least reflection on me; and were pleased to express themselves in terms, highly to the advantage of my private character.

But what must afford a true estimate, of the disposition of the man, who with so little propriety has assumed the name of Plain Truth, is his treacherous and ungentleman-like, betraying and misrepresentation of what passed in a select company, relative to the Virginia Resolves.—When a man assumes the character of a tale-bearer; he justly brands himself with Horace's mark.

Hic Niger est—Hunc tu Romane Caveto.

What I first said on that subject, was in a company, that civilly invited Mr. Plain Truth to dine with them; it was said with no intent to decry the laudable spirit of the Virginians, but to suppress the intemperate ardor of a certain person, whose then particular circumstances, and the stations of certain gentlemen, who helped to form the circle, and the uncertainty what part America would take on the subject, render his manner of expression extremely imprudent. It was not said in opposition to the Virginia Resolves, as far forth as they denied the right of the British legislature, to tax America; but to that principle held up by those Resolves, that the Parliament had no right to bind us by any laws whatsoever. This principle I did then, and in the other instance mentioned, and do now hold to be, destructive of the weal of the empire, and I shall ever remain of that opinion, till such events happen, which I hope will never be the case, as will justify an independency upon true revolution principles.

My affection for liberty is, I hope, too well known, to suffer by so unjust and groundless an attack.—I had neither the authority of a father or guardian to warp me from its cause, at that season in life wherein it becomes every man to fix his ideas of government.—Those who are acquainted with my political sentiments, and the part I acted as a magistrate, during the oppressive commands of a certain military Nobleman, must be convinced that I am truly of revolution principles:—And however Mr. Plain Truth may now think proper to represent me as a person favourable to despotism, his adherents have often, with as little truth, exhibited me to the world as a professed republican.

Equally shameful must appear his utter disregard to truth, in the assertion that I discouraged the scheme of intrusting our members to read and answer the Boston letter.—And yet he appeals to the world, as tho' it was a notorious fact. Of this however, he ought to have administered some proof; and as he was the promoter, if not the inventor of that scheme, to secure an interest for his party, he might, were his assertion true, have commanded the fullest evidence of it, by tendering those Instructions to me for signing. But this he never thought proper to do. The truth is, that I was not against taking the most honourable notice of that letter; tho' I have frequently said that the design of those instructions was to secure an interest for a party against a future election.—And whether such was not their design, the late strange defection of certain pretended patriots from the cause of liberty, will fully evince.

Never was I at any period, inclined to a military contribution, but at a juncture when the fate of our public petitions for redress of grievances was unknown.—And it was then thought by every unbiassed man of understanding among us, that it was absolutely necessary to temporize, to procure the end of those important petitions.—And had the gift been made in the manner which my judgment approved of, the world would have read it in the most legible characters on the face of the act, *The free gift of the people*. But were the charge true, how improperly does it come from the mouth of a man whose language and that of his partisans, is so loud in favour of a similar more recent gift; when to say no more, there was not so strong a call for it.

The only remaining charge in which I conceive

myself interested, is, that taking the advantage of the influence which my profession had over a late assembly, I procured the treasury to be opened to defend my property, at the expense of several thousand pounds instead only of fifteen hundred, which was the most the house intended for that service. But let us see how much this malevolent spirit has in this instance, discovered his utter disregard to Truth. And first, would not the uninformed have reason to imagine that my private interest alone was to be supported at the public expence? And yet in truth, the public monies were to be expended in a controversy no less important than that about a boundary line between this and a neighbouring colony, in which his Majesty's interest and that of several hundreds of his subjects, was engaged to an immense value. Secondly, let him shew if he can, whether I did any more in that affair than sign a memorial with others to the assembly, in which it is declared, that rather than the bill then depending, should be defeated, we were willing the surplus of expence beyond the £. 1500, should, if the legislature should hereafter think it reasonable, be raised by a tax on certain patents mentioned in the memorial. Thirdly, let him call on Mr. Lifsenard, who, notwithstanding his own earnest request to me to become a candidate in a certain election, with an express declaration that two other candidates, whose cause he afterwards thought proper to expose, ought not to stand in my way, is now so ready to certify against me; and he must confess that the act was passed on the engagement of himself and three other members concerned in the controversy, that they would hereafter, should it be required, vote in favour of a bill for charging the above-mentioned surplus on those patents.

In short, so evident are Mr. Plain Truth's wilful deviations from the truth, and his designed misrepresentations so striking, that the public will not be at loss for his motives, when I solemnly assure them, as I now do, that I am not the author of any publication whatsoever by which Mr. Low is in the least injured, or whereby, according to Mr. Plain Truth's most sanguine conjectures, it can possibly be supposed that Mr. Low was intended to be attacked.

JOHN MORIN SCOTT.

L O N D O N, Jan. 25.

Orders are sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth for fitting out eight men of war of the line, with all possible speed, which are to be manned to the full complement, as well with regard to seamen as marines; and they are to touch at Cork to victual, and take on board four regiments of infantry on the Irish establishment, orders being already dispatched from the war-office to that kingdom, for the said regiments to march immediately to that port. This fleet is destined for North-America.

We hear it is proposed, in lieu of several disagreeable taxes in North-America, to impose a duty on Wheel-Carriages through all the Colonies.

B O S T O N, April 9.

Last Saturday the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, sitting in this Town, were pleased to admit to Bail, Ed. Manwarring, J. Monroe, &c. all indicted for Murder on the terrible Evening of the 5th of last Month. Query. By what System of Law did the Court admit those Persons to Bail? If there is Reason to think by the Evidence hitherto appearing, that they are innocent, why were they not tried? Upon this Supposition, ought they not to be fully acquitted? If they are guilty, ought they not to be hanged?—As the Court of General Goal Delivery was actually sitting, what Necessity was there, if innocent, of holding them in Confinement a Day longer? If guilty, how could they be admitted to Bail—*sub judice lis est*—The Blood spilt loudly calls for the Vengeance of the law: If the Cry is not duly attended to, may we not expect the Vengeance of Heaven. We desire not that these Trials may be unreasonably hurried on; at the same Time we have a Right to demand that Justice be not unreasonably delay'd.

Last Friday Ebenezer Richardson was brought into the Superior Court in Order for his Trial, having been indicted by the Grand Jury, for the cruel Murder of the unfortunate young Snider, on the 22d of February, but the Trial was postponed.

N E W P O R T, April 9.

With Capt. Nixon came Passenger John Maudsley, Esq; who not having had any Information or Knowledge of the Agreement entered into by the Merchants in this Place, imported in the Brig Mary, a Quantity of Merchandise, principally consisting of Hemp and Duck.—Upon Application from the Committee of Merchants, he cheerfully submitted the Goods to their Direction, and consented to have such of them stored as they should think proper.

The Supplies already granted by Parliament, for the Current Year, amount to 1,363,595 15 9.

Extracts from the printed Votes of the House Commons.

Martis, 16th Die Januarii, 1770.

RESOLVED, That Dr. Mulgrave, of Plymouth, do attend this House upon Monday the 29th of this Instant, January.

Martis, 23rd Die Januarii, 1770.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions, that there be laid before this House, Copies of the Establishment of the Judges of the Admiralty, and of the Commissioners of the Customs in North-America, and of the several Officers under them, with their respective Salaries.

ries; and also of such Penions as have been granted out of his Majesty's Revenue of Customs arising there, together with the incidental and contingent Expenses attending the Collection of the said Revenue, since the 7th Day of September, 1767, so far as they can be made up.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give Directions, that there be laid before this House, an Account of the Custom-House Establishment in North America, with the Salaries of the Officers employed therein, from the 5th Day of January, 1764, to the 5th Day of January, 1767.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, an Account of the Duties collected in North America, since the 7th Day of September, 1767, distinguishing those arising from an Act made in the 7th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for allowing a Drawback of the Duties of Customs upon Exportation from this Kingdom, of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Colonies or Plantations; for discontinuing the Drawbacks payable on China Earthen Ware exported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine Running of Goods in the said Colonies and Plantations."

According to the best Judgment we can form of the Design of Parliament in the above Extracts, we are fully of Opinion that the Revenue Acts will be repealed before the End of the present Session; which Opinion is greatly corroborated by private Advices received by the Brig Mary. It being generally believed in England as well as this Country, that the American Revenue will not defray the Expence of collecting it; and therefore it must be the highest Degree of Stupidity to continue those Acts, unless there is absolutely a settled Plan of Tyranny entered into, to reduce Millions of as good Subjects as the Crown of England ever had, to a State of the most abject Slavery.

NEW-YORK, April, 19.

Last Monday Night, being the 9th of April, one Francis Dordon, Mariner, late of the Brig Defiance, died; he on his Death Bed, charged one Robert Buchanan, Mate of the said Brig, of being the Cause of his Death. The next Day a Jury being summoned to enquire into his Death, his Body was opened by several Surgeons, when opened, it appeared there was no Mark of Violence; whereupon the Jurors cleared the said Buchanan, and gave their Verdict, that he died by the Hand of God, to wit, by an inward Decay of Body.

In a Philadelphia Paper of Thursday last, we have an Account of the Inhabitants of Lewes-Town (in Pennsylvania) meeting on the 19th of March, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, which appears to have been done with great Demonstrations of Joy, both by Men and Women. After singing several Liberty Songs, they concluded the Day by drinking many patriotic and loyal Toasts, among which were the following, viz.---The King and Royal Family---Protestant Succession---A new Parliament---Success to British and American Petitions---A speedy Repeal of the Revenue Laws---Earl of Chatham, and our Friends in Parliament---Mr. Otis and the brave Bostonians---The Colony Assemblies, except New-York---Mr. Wilkes---Captain McDougall, and the Liberty of the Press---Pennsylvania Farmer, &c. &c.

About One of the Clock in the Morning of Sunday the first of April Instant, the Dwelling House of Major Hachallah Brown in Rye, took Fire, and burnt down; the Family being asleep, before they awaked the Fire was so advanced, that their Lives were endangered, and had not Time to save but a very few Articles above Stairs, and a Part of the Goods below. Major Brown, had the Misfortune to have his House, and almost all his Furniture, burnt about ten Years ago; at which Time his Loss was judged to be upwards of One Thousand Pounds. Altho' his second Loss is not so great as the first, being about Five Hundred Pounds, a Circumstance attending it makes it more melancholly, viz. His supposing, and there being little or no Reason to doubt, its being set on Fire by some wicked Person, who seemed to have a particular Malice at the Major, the Fire being set to the Corner of the House where he slept; but had not the Smoke awoke him as it did, his two Sons and two Grand Children, and a young Woman in the Chamber, who were all in a sound Sleep in that dead Time of Night, and with some Difficulty, awaked by him, in a few Minutes must have all perished in the Flames, with a Number of Servants. It is a dreadful Consideration not only to him, but to the Neighbourhood, that there should be a Person in it, undiscovered, so utterly lost to all Humanity, as to be guilty of an Attempt to destroy not only the Estate but the lives of Men, Women and innocent Children.

Yesterday Afternoon arrived the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, with the January Mail; who left Falmouth the 1st of February, and the Harriot, Capt. Lee, with the February Mail, who left Falmouth the 22d of that Month, Capt. Lee has brought in with him, the whole Company of the Ship Donald (Capt. Lee) of Glasgow from Cadiz bound to Virginia, which sprung a leak at Sea, and sunk presently after the People (18 in Number) were got on board the packet. On the 17th Mar. Lat. 33. 3. Lon. 61. Cap. Lee spoke the Sloop Polly, Capt. McLean with Horfes, &c. from New-Haven, bound to the W. Indies, all well.

We hear the Harriot has some London papers on board, as late as the 17th of February, but have seen none later than the 7th, from which we had neither Time nor Room to collect any Intelligence, but the following few particulars viz.---The Duke of Grafton has resigned, Lord North, appointed first Lord of the Treasury, and is to be prime Minister in his Room. The same measures as before to be vigorously pursued---in support of which and nearly the same men, it is said, his Majesty has engaged to 'co-operate with all his Friends in the World.' It is said the Duke of Grafton, tho' he no longer takes the lead, will continue to support the measures as before with all his Interest, and that one Reason of his Resignation was, that it was thought most proper that the Minister should be a Member of the House of Commons. The American Merchants had appointed a Meeting to sign a Petition. There have been many Resignations of Persons in high Offices, and there were

Lord Chancellor,

Lord priory Seal, Commander in Chief of the Army, Treasury of the Navy, two Lords of the Bed-Chamber, two joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland, three Lords of the Admiralty, one Lord of Trade. The Solicitor General, and the Council of the Board of Trade. Doct. Mulgrave thought by some a sensible Patriot, but by most a venal Turncoat.

Determined again that Wilkes shall not sit in Parliament, High Debates upon it in both Houses. Lord C. is blamed for not advising his---against the Measures pursued, respecting the Middlesex Election, he replied his Advice was never asked, and he did not think he ought to obtrude it. A Bill said to be preparing to disqualify any Person from serving in Parliament, who has ever been, or shall be convicted of Blasphemy, Treason, or certain other Crimes mentioned. The Papers mention, that considerable Quantities of the Goods sent to New-York and Philadelphia, were returned and in the River.

The Piece for which Capt. M'Dougall is now under Prosecution, is at large in the London Papers, of the 7th Feb. Also the Piece sign'd Legion. The young Pretender lately seen at Versailles. Mongu Campel's Trial postponed to the 26th Feb.---likely he will not be found guilty of Murder. Seamen destined for the present Year 16,000, including Marines. The Society of the Bill of Rights, concerning a Plan for the total Discharge of the Debt of John Wilkes, Esq. The Resignation of the D. of Grafton, was entirely his own Act and Deed, in which his Majesty had no Hand, but parted from him with regret, saying, he knew not where he should get such another faithful and able Minister.

Letters by the Packet, we hear, mention, that the Revenue Act will certainly be repealed, as to all Articles imported into the British Colonies, except Tea. And that a Pension for Life, of £,600 per Annum is settled on Governor Bernard.

We hear our Money Bill has been totally rejected. The Public are hereby notified, that there are now passing amongst us, a Number of Counterfeit Jersey Twelve Shilling Bills, dated December 31, 1763, signed Johnston, Smith, and Simmer. They are printed with common Types, but so badly executed, as to be easily discovered on close Inspection. Twelve Shilling Bills made out of Three Shilling Bills have also appeared in this City lately.

The Subscribers for Zenger's Trial, lately re-printed, who have not yet received their Books, are requested to send for them to the Printing-Office at the Exchange, The Money for them being wanted.

The Remaining Part of Major Pullen's Furniture, will be sold, by

Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY

Next, the 25th Instant, at his House in King-Street, CONSISTING of several Pieces of

near Mahogany Furniture, Glasses, Beds, Carpets, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. with several Bath Grates. N. B. A handy young Negro Wench and Child to be sold, at private Sale, by Patrick M'Davitt, she can be well recommended.

BOLTON,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public,

that he will remove on the first of May, from his House near the Exchange, to the City Arms, in the Broad-Way, kept at present by Mr. George Burns; the House and Stables will be thoroughly repaired, and made as convenient as possible, for the reception of company.

He returns his humble Thanks to those Gentlemen who have hitherto indulged him with their Favour, and earnestly begs the Continuance of it.

The House he now lives in, is now to be LET for two Years from the first of May, most of the Rooms are new painted, paper'd, &c. &c. It will be found well adapted for a Merchant.

SINCE it would be wrong to

make Fish of one and Flesh of the other; as the Doctrine of Libels is now under the Consideration of the Grand Jury, all the real Friends to Liberty, are requested to furnish the Printer of this Paper, with all the Libels they are possessed of, printed in the News Papers, in Governor Clinton's Administration, and those in the Time of the late Opposition to the Stamp-Act, in 1765, for the Use of a Gentleman of Leisure, who will digest them, and put them in a proper State, to lay before the Grand Jury.

To be sold very cheap, for ready Money, at

JAMES BEEKMAN'S Store,

The following GOODS, viz. Broad-cloths, German serge, half thick, striped flannel, everlastings, shalloons, rattines, durants, tammies, cross barr'd and strip'd fluffs, strip'd cambrics and denoys, callimancoes, Irish cambrics, cambristles, broad cambrics, silk grazetts; yard wide strip'd cottons, strip'd holland, cotton gowns, checked flannels; 3 gallis, princes linen, clouting and napkin diaper, Irish linens; mens worsted cotton and thread hose, boys and girls ditto, worsted, thread, silk and lamb mitts, worsted and cruel, bed bunts and bed ticks, shelloes, fustians and thickets, breeches patterns, fans, necklaces; cotton laces, an assortment of metal and mohair buttons, sleeve buttons; tapes, mohair, Leghorn hats, thread and blond lace, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, pistol laces, bordered lawn handkerchiefs, spotted and clear lawn; ribbons, girls stays, calicoes and chintzes, silk fetters, narrow Persian, figured modes, pteclong, velvet duceps and striped luteclring, figured satins; Scotch and darning thread, cotton caps, pewter tea pots, warendrops, cloves, hyson and shoufong tea; a parcel of china. N. B. Said Beekman has sundry vacant lots of ground, in the north and out-wards, which he will lease out very cheap.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold, (Price Nine Pence)

By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York, A Pamphlet, entitled,

REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS, Calculated for the Meridian of

FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of NEW-YORK.

TO BE SOLD.

SUNDY lots of land, situate, lying and being, in the County of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's River, at a place, known by the name of the Half-Moon. Any person of Persons, inclinable to purchase any of the aforesaid lots, may apply to

Gedon G. Van Schaick, living in the city of Albany, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

TO BE LET,

From the first of MAY next, A House on Golden-Hill, with

three Fire Places. Inquire of THOMAS PEARSALL, Who has to dispose of,

A Quantity of Hams and Pork,--

ALSO, West-India RUM and COTTON.

THE House occupied by Capt.

Tovey of the Royal Artillery, opposite to Mr. John Cruger's, (in Whitehall-Street) to be let the 1st of May. The House has four Fire Rooms, exclusive of the Kitchen, besides Garrets,--in the Yard, a very good Pump Cistern for Rain Water, and a Bottle Rack. The Kitchen has a Room over it for Servants, clear from the House; and a good dry Cellar the Length of the whole. The Rent Thirty Pounds a Year. The Taxes paid by Mrs. Ritchie, who owns the House. Any Person wanting such a Place, apply to Capt. TOVEY, between this and the 1st of May.

New-York, 17th April, 1770.

TO BE SOLD, very reasonably,

A Fine tract of land, lying in Ryn-

beck, in Dutchess County, containing 117 acres, joining to Hudson's River, nearly opposite to Esopus, and very conveniently situated for a public landing and Ferry. About 200 acres, are under good improvement, with three small farm-houses, stables, and young orchards thereon. As it lies nearly in a square, it has a large front to the river, with many very pleasant situations for buildings. It is in the neighbourhood of several Churches, Traders and Mills and surrounded with able farmers. For further particulars, apply to Anthony Hoffman, Jun. at Red-Hook, or to the subscriber, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

JACOB V. BENTHUSEN, Broad-Street, 9th April, 1770.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &c.

Established the 11th of June, 1764. By JOHN C. KNAPP.

WHO assures the PUBLIC of his

constant Study and Endeavour, to serve them on all Occasions, to the utmost of his Power and Ability, particularly in giving the most candid Opinion and Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, founded on those satisfactory Reasons, which must often prevent the commencing and defending such Suits, as can only be productive of Trouble and Expence, many Times (to Persons in low circumstances) utter Ruin.

Deeds and other Writings carefully perused, and full Satisfaction given, as to their Validity.

Persons assisted to recover their Property in England, or elsewhere, in which many have experienced the Utility of this Office. Executors and Administrators instructed in the due execution of their Office, whereby those Inconveniences may be avoided, which often arise from the Want of Knowledge therein. Scaffaring men and Strangers, who for Want of proper Advice, fall into various Difficulties, will be particularly assisted.

Writings and Conveyances of every Kind; Memorials, Petitions, &c. drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended. Considerable Sums of Money at most Times to be had, for the discounting good Bills, Bonds, or Notes, on Bottomry, and all other weighty Securities. The general business of this office duly executed on the usual easy Fees, and the most immediate Dispatch.

A very convenient House to be let in Broad-Street, at a low Rent Inquire above.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate

of James Holmes, late of this City, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to Gershom Holmes, who may be found at Mr. Garrison's, near Peck's-Ship.

New-York, April 19, 1770.

A T H E F T.

STOLEN on Friday night last, the 13th April instant, from the house of Moses Owens, on the White Plains in West Chester County, the following goods, viz. a coat and a pair of breeches, of dark blue sagathy, the coat lined with tammie of the same colour; a lightish colour'd mix'd broad cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat lined with shaloon, the buttons upon both the coat and waistcoat of yellow metal. One black velvet waistcoat, a pair of brownish colour'd worsted stockings, and one and a half pair of thread stockings, (one stocking of the two pair, being dropped just without the window) The said goods were stolen by one William Townsend, (a hired servant to the said Moses Owens) Townsend calls himself an Englishman, is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, thin made especially about the legs and thighs, thin face, brown hair, has been a regular in the army for some years, and said he was lately come from Canada. Had on, a coarse shirt, old blue breeches, much patched, a blue and white waistcoat, striped cross wise, and a short blanket coat, and an old felt hat. He went off with another man, who called himself John Wright, is an Irish man, about 25 or 26 years of age, near 6 feet high, brown complexion, black curl'd hair, much pock broken; had on a lightish colour'd coarse cloth jacket, a check woolen shirt and tow cloth trousers, pretty much worn, and an old felt hat. As they were heard in private conversation together, just before the robbery, and both went off together, it is not doubted, but they were confederates. Therefore who ever will apprehend them, or either of them, and confine them in goal or deliver them to the subscribers, with the above goods, or such of them as can be found upon the said thieves, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward for each, besides all reasonable charges.

Moses Owens, NATHANIEL ADAMS,

BY Order of his Worship John

Hunt, Esq. Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Council of the Borough of Westchester, public Notice is hereby given, that on the last Tuesday in October next, there will be held a Fair in the said Borough Town of Westchester. There will be exposed to Sale, all Sorts of Creatures, such as Horfes, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and sundry Sorts of Goods; the same to begin at 10 o'Clock of said Day, and to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly. Another Fair to be held in said Borough Town of Westchester, the second Tuesday in May next, to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly. These Fairs to be held according to Charter.

POET'S CORNER.

THE NEW-PAPER.
 'Tis death (with detestation to the college)
 News-papers are the spring of knowledge,
 The general source throughout the nation,
 Of every modern conversation.
 What would this mighty people do,
 If there, alas! were nothing new?

A news-paper is like a feast,
 Some dish there is for every guest;
 Some large, some small, some strong, some tender,
 For every stomach, stout or slender.
 Whole who roast beef and ale delight in,
 Are pleas'd with trumpet, drum, and fighting;
 For those who are but puny made
 Are arts and sciences, and trade;
 For fanciful and amorous blood
 We have a poetick food;
 For witty and satyric folk
 High season'd, acid, bitter, &c.
 And when we strive to please the mob,
 A jest, a quarrel, or a joe.

If any Gentleman wants a wife,
 (A partner, as it term'd, for life)
 An advertisement does the thing,
 And quickly brings the pretty thing.
 If you want health, consult our pages,
 You shall be well, and live for ages.
 Our empiricks, to get their bread,
 Do every thing but raise the dead.
 Laws may be had, if they are wanted,
 Annals of all sorts are granted,
 Places, preferences, bought and sold,
 Houses to purchase, new and old,
 Ships, shops, of every shape and form,
 Carriages, boats, servants swarm;
 No matter whether good or bad,
 We tell you were they may be had.
 Our services you can't express,
 The good we do you hardly guess.
 There's not a want of human kind,
 But we a remedy can find.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED.

THE House and Garden, at the
 North Side of Staten Island, where Mr. Holland lately
 lived, and from 2 to 25 Acres of Land, good for Pasture
 and Mowing; the Situation extremely pleasant, Fish and
 Oysters at the Door, in great plenty, the House is fit for a Gen-
 tleman. Also 6 or 70 Acres of exceeding good Wood
 Land, within one Mile and a Half of the Landing, at the
 North-Side, is for Sale; For further Particulars, inquire of
 Joshua Maccraun, Ship-Wright, near the Premises.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED.

And may be entered on immediately.
THE Lease for 29 Years, from the 25th
 Day of March last, of the Ground and Improvements,
 in the Possession of Mr. Jacob Kemper, situated in the Qui-
 Ward of this City, adjoining the new Greenwich Road, and
 contiguous to the Lands in the Tenure of Abraham Mor-
 rier and of David Johnson, Esquires, containing near 25
 acres of excellent Garden, arable and meadow Ground, of
 a good Soil, and greatly enriched with Manure. The situ-
 ation is pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect of the
 Narrows, Staten Island, the North-River, and the Jersey
 Shore, and would be very suitable for a Gentleman's Seat;
 or it might be divided into several Lots, and improved to
 great Advantage in the Business of gardening; and will be
 sold or leased in whole, or in Part, as may best suit the
 Purchaser, or lessor. The Garden affords a great Variety
 of different kinds of Fruit, together with upwards of 20
 Beds of 25 fine Asparagus as any on the Island, and is as
 forward in Cultivation as the Season will admit. For fur-
 ther Particulars, enquire of John Morton, near the Fly-
 Market.

TO BE SOLD BY

ANTHONY VANDAM,
MADEIRA WINE, of the Vintage,

1765, 1767, and 1768.
WEST-INDIA RUM,
MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
MOLLASSES,
COTTON,
COCOA,
DEER SKINS, in the Hair.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Honour-

able Joseph Kitchel and Robert Gould, Esqrs, two of
 the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the
 County of Morris. Notice is hereby given, to the respective
 Creditors of Nathan Wilkinson, an Insolvent Debtor in the
 Court of the County of Morris, that they be and appear at the
 Court-House in Morris-Town, in the County of Morris
 aforesaid, on Thursday the 28th Day of April Instant, at
 Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to show Cause, if any they
 have, why Assignees should not be appointed to the Estate
 of him the said Nathan, and be discharged from his Impris-
 onment, agreeable to a late Act of the Governor, Council,
 and General Assembly of this Province of New-Jersey,
 entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."
 Morris-Town, April 2, 1770.

WHEREAS PARNEL my Wife, hath

three sundry Times eloped from my Bed and Board,
 without any just Reason; and whereas she was married on the 2d
 Day of August, 1769, by the Name of Parnel Buller, (which
 was her Maiden Name) to one William Saunders, Silver-Smith,
 now living in this City, as appears by a Certificate, which I have
 from the Rev. Lambertus De Ronder: Therefore I would caution
 and warn every Person from trusting her on my Account, as I
 will pay no Debt of her contracting; and would earnestly recom-
 mend it to all the Modest and Virtuous, to shun and avoid her as
 an adulterous Contemner of the Laws of God, Government and
 Society.
 New-York, April 12, 1770.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing

Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to such

Creditors of John Leveridge, late of the City of New-York
 Shipwright, who have any Demands on the Money that was at-
 tached at Curacao, for the said John Leveridge's Money of the
 Fishing-Smacks sold at that Island; that the Subscriber hath lately
 received the next Proceeds of the said Sale, in order to distribute the
 same among such of the said John Leveridge's Creditors, or had
 Demands on the said Smacks, for whose Benefit the said Money
 was attached: The said Creditors are therefore hereby desired to
 bring in their Accounts to the Subscriber, properly attested, by the
 Tenth Day of May next, at the said Money received, will on that
 Day be distributed among such of the Creditors, as shall have then
 rendered in their Accounts, and such as do not so render to comply with
 this Notification, will be excluded from any Dividend, of which
 they are desired to take Notice, this 8th Day of April, 1770.
 SAMUEL VAN HORNE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified, that

the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in Orange-Town, is con-
 tinued by the Subscriber, in the same Manner as formerly.
 There will, for the future, be set apart a Portion of Time,
 which will not interfere with the proper Time of the Latin School,
 when Writing and Arithmetic will be taught, also any of the
 Branches of the Mathematics.

Notwithstanding the Prejudices which have been excited and
 propagated by certain Persons, the Public may be assured, that
 Orange-Town hath every Recommendation, that can be reasonably
 expected in a Country Town. The Children may miss some Ad-
 vantages here, which may be found elsewhere, they will yet find
 Advantages for their Education, that they can boast. The Place is
 remarkable for being retired, pleasant and healthy. Various
 Examples are furnished, and every Thing invites to Study.

Debitors will be received by reputable Families, for the low
 Price of Twelve Pounds a Year. The Cheapest of the Diet
 does not arise from its being mean, but from the People being
 mostly Farmers, and from their having a Desire to establish a
 School of Learning in the Place. A constant Ferry is kept between
 this Place and New-York, whereby Articles can be transported very
 speedily.

With regard to the Merit of the Teacher, it becomes him to
 say only that any Gentleman of Education is at Liberty to examine
 his Method of Instruction, and that those who have entrusted him
 or shall trust him with the Care of their Sons, may depend upon
 his Diligence and Faithfulness.

RICHARD DEVENS.

The Price of Tuition is 20s. a Quarter, and 20s. for
 Admission.

LEFT in a Store in this City, a

large sum of Money, the owner applying to the
 printer hereof, may hear where to get it again, by paying the
 Charge of this Advertisement. April 2d, 1770. 22 25.

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange, just re-printed,
 and ready to deliver to the Subscribers.

A BRIEF

NARRATIVE

OF THE

CASE and TRIAL

OF

JOHN PETER ZENGER.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
 A Short Account of the Trial of Mr. OWEN, for a Libel.

AS ALSO,
 An Essay on the Duty of JURIES, &c.

New-York, BY Order of the Honour-

able John Anderson, John Taylor,

John Wardell, James Lawrence, Esqrs. four of the Judges

of the Court of Common Pleas for said County, that James

Everingham, Prisoner for Debt in said Court, was this

twenty-sixth Day of March, 1770, qualified to his Schedule

of his Estate, pursuant to a late act of Assembly, an Act

Entitled an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, made

this present Tenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, &c. Now

this is to give Notice to the Creditors of said Debtor, that

they be together at the Court-House, of said County, on

the 25th Day of April next, to show Cause if any they have,

why the said Debtor's Estate should not be Assigned, for the

Use of his Creditors, and his Body discharged from his con-

finement, pursuant to said Act. 22-25

Monmouth Hall, March 21st, 1770.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

ON Tuesday the Eighth Day of

May next, the Dwelling, House and Tract or Parcel

of Land, containing five or six Acres, situated at a Place

called and known by the name of Tappan Landings, in

Orange Town, in the County of Orange, and Province of

New-York; it is a most commodious situation for a Store

and Tavern; as it is the only Landing Place, from the

North-River, within several Miles of it. So that all the

Inhabitants of that part of the Country who go to New-

York by Water, and all the Trade and Produce of that

part of the Country must go that way to New-York. The

Place is capable of very great improvement; a fine Stream,

(on which stands a Mill) being adjoining to it, and it has

been found by Experience, to be a very advantageous Place

for a Store in the Hands of a Person who Understands, and

is able to carry on Trade, as from its situation, such a

Person may Command almost all the Trade in the County.

Also there will be Sold at the same Time, and Place,

two Acres of very valuable Salt Meadow, lying next to

the Krom-kill, in Orange Town aforesaid. The Vendue

will be held, at or near the House of Casparus. Maybe, in

Orange Town aforesaid, and will begin at Ten of the

Clock of the above-mentioned day. When the Terms of

sale will be made known, and a good Title given to the

purchaser, by Isaac Browne Esq; at Hackinack (who is

empowered for that purpose), or by the Owner thereof.
 March 20, 1770. 22-25 BERNARD LINTOT.

TO BE SOLD.

A Likely Negro Wench about

35 or 36 years old, and her male child about seven
 months old; she can do all sorts of house-work, cooking,
 washing, &c. and can be well recommended; any person
 either in town or country, wanting such a servant, may en-
 quire of the printer, 21 24.

TO BE SOLD.

Upon as reasonable Terms, as they sold before the Agree-

ment for not Importing Goods from Great Britain, at

ABELL and BYVANCK'S,

Near Coenties-Market,

A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

AS FOLLOWS.

BEST Powder, to the Holland,

German Steel, Large Iron Tea Kettles,

Bar Iron, Do. Stew Pans,

24d. Nails by the Cask, Do. Dripping Pans,

Do. sorted, by the smaller Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon

Quantity, at the usual and Cart Boxes,

Price, Iron and Box Coffee Mills,

Copperas, Butter by the Firkin,

Alum, Chisels sorted, superior in

Chalk by the Cask, Quality to those imported

Bar Lead, from Great Britain, and at

Iron Pots and Kettles, equal a less Price.

They have also finishing off, at the Manufactory in this

Province, a large Parcel of Siles, superior in Quality to

those imported.

N. B. They receive Pennsylvania Money in Payment

for Goods. 22—

To be SOLD.

BY the subscriber living on the

premises, at public vendue, on Saturday the 28th day

of April next, if not sold by private sale before, a valu-

able lot of land in Perth-Amboy, containing four acres;

bounding on the river, together with a good dwelling-house,

a currying shop, a shoe-maker's shop, bark-house, a beam-

house, and tan-yard, all new and in good repair, said tan-

yard is very valuable as there is a good spring, and no other

tan-yard within several miles, nor any other spring in the

town convenient for that purpose: A good title will be

given by the subscriber.

JOHN CROW.

TO Be Sold at public Vendue,

at the house where William Douglass now lives, on

the north side of Staten Island. On the 26th day of April,

a Negro Boy, near sixteen years old, an exceeding handy

boy, has had the Small-Pox and Measles, and is of an ex-

cellent constitution. A Negro Wench, about 17 years old,

an excellent cook, washes and irons well, and used to all

sorts of house work; also two good riding chairs, and two

good ferry boats, a wagon and horses, with a considerable

quantity of household goods: The above place to be let for

a Ferry, Tavern, and Farm; the lessee to have immediate

possession to work on it. The Vendue to begin at Ten of

the Clock on said day, where attendance will be given by

April 2d, 1770. 22-25 WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

LATELY imported, and to be sold

exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEAT-

ING, at his Store between the Fly-Market and Burling-

Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish Linens,

with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different Table cloths of different

colours, fizes:

Shallons, durants & tam- Clouting diaper,

beards, Bed bunts of different sizes,

Hair and worsted plushes of Cottons, cotton chintzes and

different colours, calicoes,

Fustians, silk twist and mo- Persians, taffeties and lute-

hair, strings, modes, pelouses &

Best twist and metal buttons, fustians of all colours,

Broad and narrow binding, Fans or sabbath-day coolers,

Knee garters, silk laces, All sorts of ladies cloaks and

A great variety of the most Hatts.

fashionable ribbons, Leather and worsted mittens,

Black laces, gypms and bu- Men's, women's, boys, and

gles, girls worsted stockings,

Thread and blond lace, Breaches patterns of all co-

Gauces and gauze handker- lours.

chiefs, Hofs and Bristol shoes,

Cambricks and lawns, Men's stout shoes,

Ghenting and long lawns, Best New-York made heavy

Red and check linen hand- Hatts.

kerchiefs, Best raisins in casks,

Check linen, dowlas and dia- Good snuff, Lampblack,

pers, Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, so tedious to mention, with a

neat assortment of millinery in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had, pasteboard,

Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do, sheathing do,

printing do, and writing do, all of this country manufacture;

Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and

ready money for clean linen rags.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thursday the 8th of November, 1769,

from the subscribers, then at New-York, a Scotch in-

fermed servant man, named John Southland, about 17

years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short brown hair, pale

fallow complexion, occasioned by sickness he lately had in

the West-Indies; has been a soldier, and wounded in the

thigh with a ball, the scar of which may be seen; is much

addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Indies, em-

ployed in the farming business.—Had on when he went away,

a check'd shirt, a pair of Russia drab breeches or osenaburg

trowsers, black stockings, English made shoes, pinchbeck

huckles, an oldish brown under waistcoat, a short blue one

lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brimm'd

boy's felt hat. He also carried off with him the following

clothes, with which he was sent to a washerwoman, viz.

Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of

white cotton stockings, one or two pairs of osenaburg,

and two pair check'd trowsers, one or two white frocks, two of

three check'd, and four rusted shirts, one or two of which

were mark'd on the flap, with the letters T. G. in a yellow

stain.—All persons to whom any of the said goods may be

offer'd for sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are

desired to stop them, and the said servant; and whoever de-

livers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-

York, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reason-

able charges. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby

warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said servant,

as they will answer it at their peril.

LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

The WATCHMAN. No. III.

Homines enim ad Deos nulla re propriis accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando. CICERO.

BENEVOLENCE is an attribute of the Deity, which he manifests in innumerable instances, to all intelligent and sensible creatures. To this divine principle they owe all the happiness which they possess, and in happiness, God is glorified. All rational beings that are actuated by that God-like temper, must necessarily be friends to beings capable of happiness or misery, and disposed to promote their felicity; for true benevolence not only aims to promote the happiness of the subject of it, but it takes in and is solicitous to advance the chief good of all others, so far as it will conflict with the general felicity of intelligent beings. It's this principle that constitutes the happiness of the Heavenly Host, and directs all their affections to God, like lines from the circumference to the centre, terminating on him as the sum of all beings; which necessarily excludes all discord and tyranny; the governor and the governed being influenced by the same principle of rectitude, to wit, Benevolence to Being. Where ever this ground of action prevails in any kingdom, province, society, or family; in that degree the members of them will be happy and free. And where the contrary is predominant, misery and slavery are inevitable concomitants. Liberty in a state of society, springs from a benevolent compact for the general welfare of the members of the community. It's the exercise of this grand principle of benevolence, that secures to every individual in a free state, his Life, Liberty and Fortune; except when either or all of them are necessary to be sacrificed to preserve the general peace and safety of the state. The opposites to the amiable temper which I have been describing, are malevolence and despotism; which are the governing and distinguishing characteristics of that arch tyrant Satan, and all his incarnate slaves. The former has manifested these abominable dispositions in many instances recorded in the sacred volumes of unerring truth; particularly in his endeavouring to tyrannise over many of our unhappy race, while our Lord was carrying on a design, the most benevolent to mankind that had ever been made known to us; which that evil spirit opposed, as it tended to destroy his kingdom, and abridge his tyranny. The history of all nations, and even of our own, furnish us with abundant instances of men, who have too well succeeded in his diabolical arts. How far any of the principal agents, that have been or may be the subjects of these papers, have copied after the tyrant of tyrants, I submit to the judicious reader. Having finished my last number with some general animadversions on the politics of the De L-n-y's to the election of 1768. I shall now return to the L-v—st—ns. This is one of the most ancient families in the colony, and at present have no equal in it for understanding, property and virtue. Had they courted popularity, envy herself must be constrained to acknowledge, that they had no competent competitors. From what has been said of the De L-n-y family, the former must have been considered by them as a great bar to their ambitious designs; as they had no danger to apprehend from any other in the province. It was therefore necessary, absolutely necessary, if the De L-n-y's would govern the colony, to prevent the L-v—st—ns from getting into power: To this they invariably attended.

This colony being conquered from the Dutch, their own language getting into disuse and disrepute as business became more and more transacted in the English language, the gentlemen of condition in the city being entirely taken up with trade, and the rich farmers being entirely bent on agriculture and raising of wheat, for which they got a ready sale, prevented learning and science from being so early introduced into this, as they were into some of our neighbouring colonies. The want of these, which are necessary to the preservation of the liberties of the people in a free state, subjected the colony to the abuse of designing men, and brought J—s De L-n-y, Esq; into power, in the male and tyrannical administration of Governor Cosby; as being a fit agent to carry on the latter's despotic designs. A specimen of his faithful services in this diabolical art, the reader will see at large in his Charge to the grand and petty juries in the case of John Peter Zenger. Soon after the former got on the bench, he applied himself more to the study of the law than he had done; the effects of which subserved his ambitious designs. For as there were but very few judges or lawyers of eminence for many years after he came into power, and as he found by experience, that a knowledge of the law was necessary to the making a figure on the bench, and to conduct the political ship with success, he was indefatigable in preventing men of genius that were rising into life, who were not devoted to him, from a participation of the important offices in the colony; lest they should

eclipse him; and divide his undue share of power. R-b—t R. L-v—st—n, Esq; (now one of the assistant judges of the supreme court) being a gentleman of genius, of an independent spirit and great expectations, applied himself to the study of the law. His reputation soon became great among the gentlemen of letters; which induced Governor Clinton to appoint him one of the assistant judges; if my memory serves me, his commission for that office was actually making out or was completed. Mr. De L-n-y, knowing that gentleman's qualifications, and having no hopes of making a tool of him, to offer incense to his darling idol, devised an expedient to prevent Mr. L-v—st—n's getting on the bench. To effect this he applied to Colonel B—km—n, father in law to the latter, and, under the pretence of friendship, expatiated on Mr. L-v—st—n's abilities; but declared that, as he was a young man, it was his opinion, that, if he came too young on the bench, it would injure his reputation and hurt his future usefulness; and therefore, as a friend, advised the Colonel to use his influence with his son in law, to prevent his acceptance. The father in law, from a cautious disposition, generally the concomitant of age, and a solicitude for the reputation of his son, together with his entertaining an opinion that Mr. De L-n-y was his friend, came into the measure; and in consequence of it, recommended it to his son in law to decline the office. The latter, altho' he saw through the artifice, from filial affection was unwilling to act counter to the Colonel's sentiments, gave up his own judgment and refused to serve. Thus, by a base prostitution of the sacred confidence of friendship, was the public deprived of the service of a gentleman of knowledge and integrity, to prevent a division of Mr. De L-n-y's influence in the colony. Might not the emphatical saying of the poet have been applied without injustice to that artful genius?—"Curs'd be the man, who owes his greatness to his Country's ruin."

Upon the dissolution of the inglorious assembly which resigned the liberties of the good people of this colony, into the hands of Mr. De L-n-y, as hath been abundantly proved in No. I. the L-v—st—n family commanded the attention and confidence of the public: For four of the name, viz. P—l p L-v—st—n, R-b—t R. L-v—st—n, W—ll—m L-v—st—n, and H—n-y L-v—st—n, were returned to serve in the subsequent assembly, which convened the 31st of January, 1759; in the preceding number I omitted in the order of time, to inform the reader, that, on the 1 of March 1759, the house being in a committee on a bill to raise 2580 men, to aid the King's troops in the reduction of Canada, Colonel O—v—r De L-n-y "moved, that in case a sufficient number of volunteers do not offer by the 4th day of April next, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor be empowered to detach from the militia of this colony, the number of 2580 men; and the question being put thereon, it was carried in the affirmative." Vide Journal of the General Assembly, folio 594. In consequence of that vote, the xxxth section was added to the bill, and it is highly probable, that this motion gave birth to the abominable sections depending on, and connected with it. Vide laws of New-York, vol. ad. chap. clx, section xxxth. "and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the several and respective Colonels, or next commanding officers of the several and respective regiments of militia within this colony, shall forthwith, after receiving the orders of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, or commander in chief for the time being, for detaching the number of men wanting, according to the aforesaid proportions, send for all the Captains, or next commanding officers of all the several companies, as well regimented as unregimented, troops of horse included, of the said several and respective cities and counties, to attend them at such time and place as the said Colonels, or next commanding officers, shall appoint, with the several and respective lists on oath, of their companies and of every other person in their district or beat, not exempted by this act. From which lists, the several and respective Colonels; or next commanding officers, together with the other field officers, shall proportion the number of men to be furnished by each company, respectively, according to the numbers contained in the said lists. And the said several and respective Captains, or next commanding officers for the respective cities and counties, with the assistance of a field officer of each respective city and county, shall, within six days thereafter, take the proper measures for detaching the number allotted to each company respectively, by such time as shall be appointed by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, or commander in chief for the time being, for that purpose." Section xxvi. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons, so detached, shall refuse the said service, he or they so refusing, shall be deemed deserters, and shall be proceeded against, and punished accordingly." Section xxviii. "And be it further

enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons whatsoever, shall directly, or indirectly, obstruct the said detachment's being made, or shall discourage or hinder any person from enlisting voluntarily, into the said service; or shall, under any pretence whatsoever, otherwise than by due process of law, detain any such person who shall hereafter enlist voluntarily, or be detached into the said service, though the said person be servant or apprentice, he, she or they so offending, shall respectively forfeit the sum of fifty pounds." Section xxxix. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any Captain, or next commanding officer of a company of militia, or any person properly authorized to enlist volunteers on the aforesaid service, or receive the persons detached, shall be prosecuted by any master or mistress of a servant or apprentice, for detaching or enlisting his, her, or their servant or apprentice in the aforesaid service, it shall and may be lawful for such officer so detaching, or such persons so enlisting, or retaining such servant or apprentice, to plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence; and the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such suit or suits, shall not recover in any such suits, but pay all costs. Section xlv. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case any person or persons whatsoever, engaged in the aforesaid service, either as officers or soldiers, shall, at any time during the said service, desert therefrom; or shall refuse to obey any lawful command of his superior officer, they shall respectively suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by a court martial:—I find by the journals, to my surprise that the L-v—st—ns were for the affirmative on the above motion. When I consider their understanding, I am astonished, that they should contribute by their votes to add to the undue share of power that the De L-n-y's had attained, which this their conduct undoubtedly did, as has been proved in No I. which power they had reason to fear would be used against them. For if it was necessary to detach Men to expedite the public service, surely it would have deprived the D-l-n-y's of the great power which the motion was calculated to give them, to detach the men by ballot; as by this mode the Lieutenant Governor could not exercise his vengeance on his political opposers, by directing his creatures (the Officers of the Militia who were dependent on him) to detach them. And when I reflect on the Livingston's attachment to liberty, and consider that their own relations were in the power of the De L-n-y's to be detached. I am at a loss to account for their not substituting balloting as more eligible and safe to themselves, their friends & the country, then detaching by a nomination of the Officers. Certain it is, that they could have no ambitious or corrupt design on the colony, as the injustice or tyranny attending the mode was so far from adding to their power or influence, that it had a contrary tendency: So that we must attribute it solely to an error in judgment. But that this and all the detaching laws, were the effects of design in the De L-n-y family, to increase their power and to represent their influence in the colony to the ministry, no man of sense can have the least doubt.

By the xxxvi section of this act, any person who refused to go into the service, was to be considered as a deserter; for which, by the xlv section he was to be punished with death, &c. By the xxxviii section, a man was subjected to a fine of fifty pounds, if he advised or dissuaded his brother, son, friend or apprentice not to enlist. Could the satanic Nero, or the tyrannical Lewis have devised a more inhuman, cruel and despotic Edict than this law, by which the relative duties, of father friend, master, &c. were cancelled, and the exercise of them made a crime? Were there no means to promote the public service but at the expence and abolition of many of the most endearing offices of life? But such means would not have manifested the power and ascendancy that the Ottoman family had in the colony, to the ministry, with whom this tyranny was to be made a merit. Even the poor tradesmen were to be deprived of their apprentices by the xxxix section, who are the chief support of their master's families. Whatever others had to fear, the political friends and election jobbers of the despotic family, had no reason to apprehend, that any of their friends or apprentices would be detached, to weaken their popular strength. The grand Signior had the supreme command and direction of the officers that were to make the detachment, and he was too good a politician, to make such mistakes; consequently his political enemies were the more in danger. What tradesman could exercise his freedom in elections, while the abominable and extensive engine was in the hands of an ambitious man? Will not the intelligent reader be ready to conclude, that the inhabitants of this colony were infatuated, who gave their suffrages to a family, which had in so many instances, abominably abused their confidence? I hope he will pardon this long digression.

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November, 1769,
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GUSTINE, jun.
of Printing
inserted for

On the 20th of February, the Lieut. Governor sent the house a message, in which he manifested the spirit by which he governed the former assembly, viz. "It is his Majesty's pleasure, that I should forthwith use my utmost endeavours and influence with you, to raise with all possible dispatch, within this government, as large a body of men as you did the last year."—Vide Journal of the assembly, folio 590. This was a daring insult on the understanding and loyalty of the house, as it supposed they were destitute of a proper sense of duty to his Majesty; and the common cause of the nation; so as to make it necessary for him to use his influence, (which in every import of the word must have an abusive signification) without which they would not raise a proper number of troops. Many of the members were justly offended at this insult; and Capt. L—n (now assistant judge) made a motion to address the Lieutenant Governor upon sundry matters, in which there was a decent answer to this extraordinary part of his message in the words following, viz. "To remind his Honour, that upon a former occasion, we acquainted him, that the measure of our supplies to his Majesty, should be limited solely by our abilities: That of this we think what we have now done is a new proof. And to do ourselves the justice on this occasion, to assure his Honour, that we have done these things *uninfluenced* by any other motives than our duty to his Majesty, and the interest of our country, unless we add thereto the general ardour of our constituents to assist his Majesty to the utmost of their power, in this just and necessary war." And the question being put on the said motion, it was carried in the negative, in manner following. For the affirmative, Capt. L—n, Mr. H. L—n, Mr. Br—n, Col. H—n, Mr. M—n, Mr. S—n, Alderman L—n, W—n; For the Negative, Col. Ph—p, Mr. Sh—n, Col. H—n, Mr. W—n, Mr. T—n, Mr. E—n, Mr. Th—n, Col. De L—n, Col. Lott, Capt. L—n, Mr. H—n, Mr. V—n, Mr. V—n, Mr. V—n; Vide Journal of the assembly, folio, 620. Thus did these detestable tools, by opposing the address, declare their devotion to, and that they were influenced by, Mr. De L—n, and not by duty to his Majesty or the sentiments of their constituents, to provide the troops required; by which they disgraced the colony, and recorded their own infamy in the journals of the house, to the latest posterity. By this opposition of the L—n's to the Grand Seigneur's effrontery, he was convinced, that he could not expect that universal dominion over this assembly, which he had over the former; and found his apprehensions of their controuling him in his despotic measures, well founded.

From what hath been observed of Judge L—n's character, the reader will readily conclude, that Mr. De L—n was a man of too much understanding, to expect from him, an acquiescence in his ambitious and venal designs; nor could he hope to be left check'd by Ph—p and Wm. L—n. The former of these, by his natural and commercial knowledge, and the latter by his proficiency in the law, were both rendered very useful and acceptable members to the house. The wife and benevolent Governor of the universe did not think fit to spare the Lieutenant Governor, to exercise his political vengeance on these gentlemen, nor as a curse to this colony, for he made his exit to the world of spirits, on the 30th of July, 1760. His family however did not forget the above opposition, for their jealousy was increased, and ended in implacable hatred; which they have manifested against the L—n's, on every occasion that has since presented. Mr. C—n, being the person first named of the council in his Majesty's instructions to the Governor, the chief command of the colony devolved on him, whose despotic conduct I shall hereafter consider.

Upon the demise of his late most gracious Majesty King George the second, the assembly was dissolved; writs were issued for electing representatives to serve in a new one, returnable the 3d of March, 1761. All the L—n's that were members in the old, were returned for the new assembly except William; he having been representative for the Manor of L—n, Peter R. L—n, the heir apparent, was returned in his stead. Judge L—n having something of the farcical turn in him, which he indulged in the house with the ignorant members of it, who could not feel the force of his arguments, it deprived him of that influence which his understanding would otherwise have procured. The loss of an ascendancy in the assembly was not the only effect produced by that temper. For men, and especially ignorant men are pierced to the quick with it, and the more so, when it comes from a man of sense; and they being unable to retort the railery, like silly women offended by a gallant, embrace the first opportunity to calumniate the offender among their sex. This was the revenge several of the judge's co-members availed themselves of, in their travelling thro' Dutchess county, which he represented; where they were very industrious in traducing him among his ignorant constituents. In 1766 a dispute arose in that county between the landlords and tenants; the latter conceiving themselves oppressed, had recourse to arms, in defiance of the laws of their country: The consequence of which was, that many of them were tried for treason; their leader was found guilty and sentenced to die. Whether their unquietness was well or ill founded, it was natural for Men in their circumstances, to consider the landlords as enemies to their interest, and their triers as unfriendly to them. Judge L—n and his relations, rented a considerable quantity of land in the county, and altho' he and his tenants had no part in the above dispute, yet he was one of the landlords; as they had maltreated the people in that county, and as he was one of the judges that sat on the trial of the rioters, these circumstances however insufficient, rendered him unpopular among the delinquents. There were favourable circumstances for the De L—n agents to improve against the judge, and there is no doubt, as the fire was kindled but that they blew the coals. These things being fresh in the memories of many of the people in Dutchess, when the dissolution happened in 1768, all conspired to raise a clamour against the judge, and wrought so very powerfully on them, that their opposition, together with the inactivity of his friends, prevented him and his kindred from being elected, to serve in the subsequent assembly; and the county returned in their stead two gentlemen, to say no worse, utterly unacquainted with, & incapacitated for public business. Thus,

thro' the ignorance of some and the wickedness of others, was the colony, at this critical juncture, deprived of the service of a gentleman of known virtue, abilities and whig principles; a gentleman to whom without adulation, the colony has not produced, and can now boast of but very few equals. As the De L—n's intended, if possible, to secure a seat in this assembly for the Hopes of the family, they were as much concerned to set all their tools to work, to keep the judge out of the house, as to oppose Mr. Sc—t; those two being equally opposed to their ambitious and despotic designs. The disappointment of the former, as well as the latter, must have been very acceptable to them. How they have improved their acquisition, will be fully represented in the subsequent papers. I hope the candid reader will excuse my having been so particular; as I conceived it necessary, in order to open up to him the springs of our politics, which many of the inhabitants, even of our own colony, are ignorant of; in order to enable him to account for the inglorious conduct of our assembly, as it affects, not only the common cause of the continent, but the liberties of the free men of this colony in particular.

MOUNT LOOKOUT, New York, March 10, 1770.

Vane* Ligur, frustraque Animis Elate Superbis,
Necquicquam Patrias tentasti lubricus Artes;

A certain Disappointed Faction in this City could not have drawn a truer Picture of themselves than in the Motto of the Watchman No. II.

Flectere si nequeo, superos Acheronta movebo.

The English of which is, if Heaven cannot be brought to favour their Cause, they'll raise all the Devils in Hell to carry their Point.

THE conduct of Lieut. G—r D—y has been already so fully cleared from the calumnies with which they have in vain endeavoured to load his memory; that I am convinced the impartial readers in the neighbouring colonies, will only consider those papers as the last efforts of an expiring party, to acquire the reputation of being friends to liberty, in places where their true characters are unknown: Here, where every one is perfectly acquainted with their constant practice of *misrepresenting facts, and disregarding truth*, their lying chronicles will be treated with the contempt they deserve: here the memory of Mr. D—y will be held in veneration, as a true patriot and firm friend to his country, when the names of these false and pretended sons of freedom will be either forgotten, or, if called from the oblivion in which they ought to be plunged, it will only be to excite detestation and contempt.

This Watchful guardian of the people's rights, should have informed us, that, with Messrs. O. D—y and J. C—r, Mr. P—p L—n, was returned a member for the city of New-York: if G—r D—y had been of that arbitrary disposition, he would have represented him, and had made use of his power, he might easily have prevented L—n's being chosen for this town; as the interest he then had was so small, that he would have been ashamed to stand a poll: and indeed the insignificant figure he made at the last election, when in opposition to Mr. D—y and his friends, must have fully convinced him and his party, how trifling his strength is, when not supported by that interest, which brought him in for three successive elections.

When the assembly was dissolved on the demise of his late Majesty, Mr. J—s D—y certainly offered himself as a candidate: How he lost his election, I leave to Mr. P—p L—n and his adherents to settle amongst themselves, tho' most of Mr. D—y's friends voted for Mr. L—n, yet few of his friends voted for D—y, and many of his nearest relations took every method in their power to keep him out; and I should naturally conclude, that it was by their double dealings, that D—y lost his election, and not by any division, as he would falsely insinuate, between the D—y and C—r interest, which has always been firmly connected.

This author, like the rest of the party, judges that all mankind act from the same principles they do themselves, and therefore that Mr. D—y took the advantage of the clamour raised against the gunning act; when it is well known, that he refused to sign the petition to the assembly for that law, tho' it was countenanced by many of his particular friends, and drawn by the patriotic J—y Sc—t, and always expressed his aversion to any thing that looked like a game-law, in this country, the fatal effects of which are so sensibly felt and loudly complained of, as the most oppressive badge of slavery under which Englishmen, who have not estates of one hundred pounds per annum, groan in the mother country.

I am greatly surprised these Pseudo Patriots should have ever mentioned the Stamp act: Their conduct during that memorable period will never be forgotten, as long as one of the true sons of liberty, who stood forth to prevent the execution of that oppressive law, survives; they indeed at first by their writings tried to kindle the flame, more with a view to plague Lieut. G—r C—n, than

* The Ligurians were notorious for lying.

† At this time John Cruger, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lifenard and James De Lancey, set up together and agreed to join their interest.

an intent to do real service to their country: But on the arrival of the new governor, they were no more heard of or seen among the sons of liberty, and took all opportunities of detracting from their merit, and I suppose will play the same game over again, on the appearance of our new governor, provided he will, like his predecessor, be governed by the clean handed demure counsellor, or the more moderate anti-monarchical whig. Nay I have been told from good authority, that an association was attempted to be formed by this very party, in opposition to the sons of liberty, during the time of the Stamp act, conscious I suppose of their own evil intentions, they dreaded the resentment of the lovers of freedom: Indeed, a more striking instance of their want of patriotism cannot be mentioned, than their behaviour, when a committee of twelve persons were sent by a number of the inhabitants, to desire the lawyers to go on in their business without regarding the Stamp act; at that time the merchants of this city, like true friends to American freedom, ventured, many of them their all, in vessels cleared out without stamped papers, tho' at the risk of having their property confiscated: Yet these disinterested patriots, would not proceed in their business, lest they might forfeit a few pounds: And there were only three or four of the profession who voted for going on: And very unfortunately for the faction, they were Mr. D—y's friends.

I own with the Watchman, that all America is indebted to the sons of liberty in this province, and particularly to those in this town, for the noble stand they made for freedom, against the oppressive Stamp act: And every person acquainted with their conduct at that time, must readily pronounce, that they were actuated by the most laudable principles; in which they have uniformly persisted, excepting a few Renegades, who were always suspected of having other views than the good of their country at heart: But unluckily for the Oliverian party, they have always supported Mr. D—y and the other worthy members for the city; and from what I can learn, are so well satisfied with their conduct, that they will cheerfully exert themselves to support the same gentleman, whenever occasion shall require their assistance: But I believe those persons whom this writer would represent as gentlemen of political integrity and true friends to liberty, will hardly be considered in that light, by the genuine sons of liberty in this colony; because, in the time of peril they were afraid to shew themselves; and indeed they cannot be better described than in the following lines of a late excellent cantata,

When danger threatened, who so mute,

But who so bold, and resolute,

When cries for freedom, party suit,

As all the canting junto?

For it is well known that they now only bellow for liberty to get into power; when they will make the same use of it, they did in the time of our late governor, provided they can bring it to as good a market.

I never heard that Mr. D—y laid any plan for corresponding with the Sons of Liberty when in England, and believe he did not: and what reasons induced him to go thither, are best known to himself; but I have heard that a gentleman of distinction in a neighbouring province, did declare, he was the boldest assertor of the rights of America, that he met with in England.

Mr. D—y had as good, perhaps a better education than most men in this colony; and I suppose from the natural genius he was said to possess when at school here, cannot have failed of making some small progress during the time he was at school and college in England: But it seems he is unknown among the gentlemen of science. I suppose the writer means those who frequent a certain witty long gentleman's long room; for no person can possibly be a man of letters, who does not belong to that disinterested society.

Mr. D—y's friends do not pretend to deny, but that he likes cock-fighting, horse-racing and women, but he wants hypocrisy to conceal his faults; with this, the Oliverian party cannot be charged, for they possess that vice in the most eminent degree, which they make use of, together with preaching, crying, canting, lying, and many other Jesuitical qualifications, whenever they can promote their political schemes; vices which the pride that the Ottoman family inherit from their ancestor S—n D—y, will not permit them to practise, tho' to obtain their most favourite purposes.

G—r D—y no doubt intended his son for the Law, and was, I believe, prevailed upon much against his own inclination, by the intreaties of his son and some of his friends, to let him go into the army, 'that school of dissipation;' from which, however, he has returned with learning enough to disappoint a restless set of republicans, in some of their most darling projects.

The verdict in Dawson's case was, not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter. But had it been so as he would falsely represent it, I defy him and the most sagacious practitioner of the Law to

point out the real distinction in his own defence and he I mean, if he understand D—y's ideas are confused standing sufficient to bafflemen of superior sense, and tho' not so wise, at least as wise, as the person they intended against non-residents, Judges of the supreme court L—n and J—n L—n House of Assembly.

Upon the dissolution of the provincial Assembly in 1768, the declared, P—p L—n J—s D—y, J—b W— J—M—Sc—t and A— a true hypocrite, he endeavoured public, by representing P— as so extensive; when it had Messrs. W—n's and I thrown in any other scale, been behind both of them, have lost his election: And endeavouring to injure his friends made interest for his would hardly have been the

The villainous junto could more striking instance of the than in the illiberal abuse out in these papers, against his family; and the opport trumpet forth the praises of the Indeed they seize all occasion merits of their opponents, as they imagined, they should those whom they had murdered the constant practice of these their earliest manhood to the disappointed candidate is per as a person of genius, and a his greatest talents lie in an ing, unmannerly volubility of matchless assurance.

The cry against the lawyers good Reasons, the many opposition of them and particularly and his connections, (I don't all the gentlemen of law, for to be men of worth) were sufficient with numbers in this city, a poorer sort of people, to keep the house; and the experience had of their talents to puzzle lie business, will make them for see none of such kind of cattle

Mr. D—y's friends would Sons of Liberty, about the L— Albany, that the Virginia less than treason: This was and which, tho' often called upon wife, he has not had the effort this infamous pervertor of truth, sible than himself, has attempted ing indeed seems to be the writ he would have mentioned, that Church and no Bishop was first own party, in order to take off the interest of Messrs. W—n's

However, in spite of their indolous publications, and unjust to their great mortification, with were returned Messrs. D— J—y, the scene of persecution on against the last of these the enquiry before the house of shewed the rancour and malice of every one, who should obtrude views: Tho' this affair ended the impartial public the character in the most amiable light, while persecutor will remain detestable good men.

I shall perhaps, hereafter trouble a contrast between the glorious dissolved in 1768, and snows L—ns and venal D— the conduct of the roots and family, from their first appearance to the present time,

THE NEW-YORK SA Books.—Publications impartially reviewed. FIRST. The Broom in H—LL— Old Satan's Duff, —to Blind— Or Molech and Dagon's ingenious BARK CONTAINING despicable R Animadversions on Z—NGER'S T most elaborately and (as Beelzebub and thors would have us believe) incontesti and three is not five, and that Know Falshood, is by far more eligible, as

FOR a complete Answer to the Barb ZENGER'S TRIAL, see the PENNSYLV No. 446, 7, 8, 9, beginning November

to their country: But Governor, they were no the sons of liberty, detracting from their the same game over for new governor, proffer, be governed by better, or the more mo- Nay I have been at an association was is very party, in op- during the time of oppose of their own the resentment of the more striking instance cannot be mentioned, committee of twelve of the inhabitants, in their business with- at that time the friends to Ameri- of them their all, in- py papers, tho' at- y conficated: Yet- ald not proceed in- sefit a few pounds: ur of the profession- very unfortunately D—y's friends, that all America is- this province, and- own, for the noble- gainst the oppressive- acquainted with- readily pronounce, most laudable prin- arnly persifled, ex- were always suf- in the good of their- for the Oliverian- Mr. D—y and- the city; and from- satisfied with their- exert themselves- whenever occasion- at I believe those- represent as gen- true friends to li- that light, by the- ony; because, in- shew themselves; described than in- ent cantata, mute,

it, ating junto? now only bellow- they will make- time of our late- it to as good a- did any plan for- ty when in Eng- what reasons in- own to himself; of distinction in- re, he was the- America, that he

a better edu- and I suppose- to possess when- of making some- was at school- he is unknown- I suppose the- certain witty- no person can- es not belong

tend to deny, ric-racing and- to conceal his- ty cannot be- the most emi- together with- and many other- y can promote- the pride that- their ancestor- p practise, tho' les.

and his son for- ed upon much- treaties of his- n go into the- from which, g enough to- s, in some of

not guilty of- But had it- I defy him- the Law to

point out the real distinction between manslaughter in his own defence and homicide *se defendendo*; I mean, if he understands latin: And tho' Mr. D—y's ideas are confused, he has had understanding sufficient to baffle the politicks of these men of superior sense, and might perhaps make tho' not so wise, at least as impartial, a chief justice, as the person they intend for that office. But he has one fault this writer has not mentioned, he voted against non-residents, and for the exclusion of Judges of the supreme court; by which P—p L—n and J—L—n, lost their seats in the House of Assembly.

Upon the dissolution of the glorious and constitutional Assembly in 1768, the following candidates declared, P—p L—n, W—m B—d, J—s D—y, J—b W—n, J—s J—y, J—M—S—t and A—s D—e; here, like a true hypocrite, he endeavours to impose upon the public, by representing P—p L—n's interest as so extensive; when it is well known, that, had Messrs. W—n's and D—y's interests been thrown in any other scale, he would not only have been behind both of them, but would probably have lost his election: And so far were they from endeavouring to injure him, that many of their friends made interest for him, without which he would hardly have been the foremost on the poll.

The villainous junto could not have given a more striking instance of their want of candour, than in the illiberal abuse that has been thrown out in these papers, against G—r D—y and his family; and the opportunity here taken to trumpet forth the praises of the bellowing L—r: Indeed they seize all occasions to depreciate the merits of their opponents, as if like the Tartars, they imagined, they should inherit the virtues of those whom they had murdered: This has been the constant practice of these vile scribblers, from their earliest manhood to the present time. Their disappointed candidate is perpetually represented, as a person of genius, and a great speaker, when his greatest talents lie in an overbearing, blustering, unmannerly volubility of tongue, and a most matchless assurance.

The cry against the lawyers was founded on good Reasons, the many oppressions practised by some of them and particularly by this great Orator, and his connections, (I don't mean here to take in all the gentlemen of law, for some of them I know to be men of worth) were sufficient inducements, with numbers in this city, and particularly the poorer sort of people, to keep the L—r out of the house; and the experience the assembly have had of their talents to puzzle and perplex the public business, will make them for the future wish to see none of such kind of cattle among them.

Mr. D—y's friends would not impose on the Sons of Liberty, about the L—r's declaring at Albany, that the Virginia resolves were little less than treason: This was a fact well known, and which, tho' often called upon in print and otherwise, he has not had the effrontery to deny; tho' this infamous pervertor of truth, more I—t if possible than himself, has attempted to refute it. Lying indeed seems to be the writer's intent, or else he would have mentioned, that the cry about the Church and no Bishop was first propagated by their own party, in order to take off the Dissenters from the interest of Messrs. W—n and D—y.

However, in spite of their infamous lies, scandalous publications, and unjust misrepresentations; to their great mortification, with Mr. P—p L—n, were returned Messrs. D—y, W—n and J—y, the scene of persecution which was carried on against the last of these gentlemen, during the enquiry before the house of assembly, plainly shewed the rancour and malice of the party, against every one, who should obstruct their ambitious views: Tho' this affair ended in holding out to the impartial public the character of Mr. J—y, in the most amiable light, while that of his vile persecutor will remain detestable in the eyes of all good men.

I shall perhaps, hereafter trouble the public with a contrast between the glorious assembly which was dissolved in 1768, and—between the virtuous L—ns and venal D—ys, and mention the conduct of the roots and branches of each family, from their first appearance in this country to the present time, FREEMAN.

THE NEW-YORK SATYRIST.
Books.—Publications impartially reviewed, &c. &c. viz.
FIRST. *The Broom in H—L—*—

Old Satan's Duff, —to Blind—then Crush.
Or Moloch and Dagon's ingenious BARBADOESIAN ESSAYS: CONTAINING despicable References, and vile Animadversions on ZENGER'S TRIAL.—Wherein is most elaborately and (as Beelzebub and his two trusty Authors would have us believe) inconceivably proved, that two and three is not five, and that Knavery and the wickedest Fellowship, is by far more eligible, as less hurtful, than the

* For a complete Answer to the Barbadoes Tory Remarks on ZENGER'S TRIAL, see the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE No. 466, 7, 8, 9, beginning November 27, 1737.

strictest Truth and most inflexible Honesty.—[Nisroch, Tory-us, Apollonius, Jeffries, Lucifer, and all other Devils, being assembled, by order of Beelzebub, are now endeavouring, *Hic et Ubique*, at sweeping and raking out every Corner of H—, for Profits, that Truths must continue Libels, alias Lying-Bills, or Lies; and are fully determined, if possible, to blind our Reason, and crush the sacred Rights of human Kind; consequently, it is the indispensable Duty of every honest Man, to mount Reason's Guard immediately, and to keep a sharp look out.]

Moloch and Dagon's Essays, are wonderfully garnished with vehement Discourses, in favour of old Times and arbitrary Tory-Measures, and the unmerciful, accursed STAR-CHAMBER TORY-DOCTRINES.—And notwithstanding the Thousand glaring Contradictions, and infamous Quirks, or Incoherencies therein, with the seven hundred virulent abusive Epithets, and seventy fustianing strong Hints, in favour of unlimited PASSIVE-OBEDIENCE and NON-RESISTANCE, that is nothing, Comfort is nearly at hand, for it is undoubtedly worth at least, half a good Copper, for the Sons of LIBERTY to light their Pipes with all.

SECOND. *The ULTIMATE RESORT, or the old Tory Art of PROPAGATION, BLASPHEMY, and FALSHOOD, modernised, and made quite easy and familiar, in Catfret-Proofs and Doggrel-Rhyme.*—It is really very curiously adapted to the most vulgar and meanest Capacity, to *Se travestir*, or travestise, and act their Parts, in the universally, EXPRING, DYING, TORY-CAUSES.—By the Rev.—d Mr. ANTI-BONA DRAT, *Splach-Petticoat-General to THAMYRIS*,—Last Edition.

Or such vile Food, can SATIRE ever thrive?
She cannot flourish, whilst Black—and Black—is alive.

THIRD. NINETY-TWO LECTURES from HONEST-NATURE, or the Language of TRUTH triumphant.—*Intimtable, in Honour of the ever memorable KING WILLIAM THE THIRD, the glorious Revolution in 1688, and the good old WHIG-CAUSE.*—Complete in 45 handsome Pocket Vols.—By a FREEMAN of NEW-YORK, —not a HIGH-CHURCH-TORY; but a Whig-Member of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH of ENGLAND.—The Author presents his Compliments to Mr. Holt, to beg the Favour of his correcting those false Numbers, given with that wretched futile Piece in his Journal of the 29th Ult.—Really Sir, the Public and you, are therein most grossly imposed upon; for those truly loyal and patriotic Toasts were actually given and drank at HAMPDEN-HALL, as published immediately in all the New-York News Papers, and by that respectable Number of about 300 Gentlemen—I am but minutely acquainted with the Chamber of Commerce, as mentioned in that miserably mistaken Tory Piece; but am well informed, that the Author's Assertions, respecting those Gentlemen, are equally false, as well as his Malevolence against our Patriot CAPTAIN McDOWGALL, who is undoubtedly a Gentleman, and universally esteemed as a truly good Man; his Endowments are great, and exceedingly well cultivated, and is fixed firm as a Rock, in the GRAND AND SACRED CAUSE of LIBERTY.

FOUR. *The WANDSWORTH GENEALOGICAL HISTORY of a TORY.*

Plurimum in Minimo.—a SPECIMEN —
The Devil begot Sin, Sin begot Error, Error begot Pride, Pride begot Ignorance, Ignorance begot Blud- Zeal, Blind Zeal begot Superstition, Superstition begot Priest-Craft, Priest-Craft begot lineal Succession, lineal Succession begot indelible Character, indelible Character begot blind Obedience, blind Obedience begot false Worship, false Worship begot Infatigability, Infatigability begot the Pope and his Brethren in the Time of Egyptian Darkness, the Pope begot Purgatory, Purgatory begot Auricular Confession, Auricular Confession begot renouncing of Reason, renouncing of Reason begot implicit Faith, implicit Faith begot carnal Policy, carnal Policy begot unlimited passive Obedience, unlimited passive Obedience begot Non-Resistance, Non-Resistance begot Oppression, Oppression begot Disaffection, Disaffection begot a TORY, on the Body of the W—re of Babylon, when she was deemed past Child bearing.

THE SATYRIST presents his Compliments to the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN, &c. of NEW-YORK, and recommends the immediate Reading of the GENUINE GATAS and TRIALS of ZENGER and OWEN, which are now Reprinted in one Pamphlet, by Mr. HOLT at the Exchange.

† ANTI-BONA DRAT, a water of good Goddesses. THAMYRIS, a POET, that was struck Blind, &c. for his Vanity, and cast into Hell by the MUSES.

THE NEW-YORK SATYRIST, continued.

Books.—Publications impartially reviewed, &c. &c. viz.
FIRST. *The DOUGLIAD, No 1.—Unmanly and infamous.*

If we could recount
Our baleful News, and at each Word's Deliverance,
Stab Poignards in our Flesh, till all were told,
The Words would add more anguish than the Wounds.

SHAKESPEARE.
THE ungentled and inhuman Treatment of our patriot Prisoner CAPTAIN McDOWGALL, appears beyond the Power of Description:—The rude and malicious Writings and Publications of some of the NEW-YORK TORIES against him (particularly that of the Dougliad, No 1.) are scarce to be equalled in all the Volumes of History.—[The Dougliad is an amazing Stab indeed;—we may certainly conclude that Piece was intended as one of the deepest Stabs to the LIBERTIES, to the Sons of LIBERTY in AMERICA, &c. that ever was published from any Press on the Continent.]—Is it possible that any Person, any Cacothet under the British Jurisdiction, will endeavour to injure, and PUBLICLY vilify a Prisoner of an UNBLEMISHED REPUTATION, and that before he is legally adjudged by his Peers, Guilty, or not Guilty?—Shame.—Shame to common Honesty.—SHAME TO EVERY THING THAT IS GOOD.

"TORY stand forth,—I dare thee to be tried
"In that great Court, where Conscience must preside;
"Speak, but consider well,—thy sacred Ufe,
"And as thy God must judge thee, speak the Truth."
Would not our Patriot have been safer (in Respect to ungentled Usage) with the ancient Heathens,—with Turks, Saracens,—Moors,—or popish Spaniards,—or more safe and kindly treated with some of the wildest Indians in any Parts of the known World, than with some of this inhuman TORY FACTION of NEW-YORK, in NORTH-AMERICA?
SECOND. *The LAW OF LIBELS (alias LYING BILLS, or LIES) ridiculed.*

ENGLAND is generally and very justly allowed respectable, for solid judgement and sound Reasoning; yet it evidently appears, that no Kingdom hath greater need

of Reformation in the Law than ENGLAND.—
—Laws, and the Decisions on them, are frequently absurd and ridiculous, they are in some Instances mere *Ridendo*; *Rig-ma-Roll*, and call loud for Repeals, or material Alterations.—In Respect to LIBELS, Common Law (which is esteemed the really useful and honest Part of the Law.) says, that in an Action upon the Case of a supposed Libel, a Defendant may JUSTIFY that the Matter is true; but in a Prosecution on an Indictment, or (STAR-CHAMBER) Information, the Defendant MUST NOT forsooth JUSTIFY that the Matter is true—that is, Common Law, will prove it to be white, whilst Star-Chamber Law endeavours to prove it to be black; or one pulls East and the other West, yet both are striving hard to exist under the very same Line of Jurisdiction.—Surprising Inconsistency;—Diametrically opposite to common Sense and common Honesty. JURY-MEN in all Countries had need to keep a sharp look out.—WELL AND TRULY TRY, AND TRUE DELIVERANCE MAKE, is an excellent Juror's Oath; it CUTS UP, and renders useless every Argument that Crown Lawyers can any how possibly advance in Favour of UTILE INNUENDOS, and arbitrary STAR-CHAMBER LAW.—Person's Names wrote at Length will not make any Publications more or less a LIBEL; and TRUTHS told in public Papers, may be imprudent sometimes, but not criminal; consequently no Guilt.—NOT GUILTY.

BOSTON, April 9.

Last Thursday Capt. Nixon arrived at Rhode-Island in 9 Weeks from London.

Extract of a Letter from London Jan. 26. 1770.

"There is nothing, as yet, done by Parliament in our American Affairs.—Altho' the Ministry had a Majority in both Houses, viz. in the House of Lords 53, and in the House of Commons 116, yet the Ministry are gaining Ground daily, and it's thought will get the Lead. I don't if so, the Americans will have every Thing they can wish or ask for.—We are apprehensive our American Affairs won't come on soon enough to save the Spring Trade; for as the Orders sent here are, not to ship any Goods before the Acts are totally repealed, we are fearful it will be the last of March or beginning of April before the Acts are repealed.—The Duke of Grafton and Lord Weymouth are for a Repeal, but Lord Hillsborough is bitterly against it.—Should the Ministry get a little further ahead, there will be a total Change in the Administration.

"You doubtless have heard of the Seals being taken from Lord Camden, and given to the Mon. Mr. York, who died in a Day or two after he received them: The Seals for the present are given in Custody of three of the Lords Commissioners, viz. Smith, Bathurst and Aston.—Lord Mansfield is Speaker of the House of Peers.—Sir Fletcher Norton Speaker of the House of Commons.—The late Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir John Cuthbert, desired Leave to retire, and died in a Day or two after, the Attorney General Lord De Grey, is talk'd of to succeed the late Lord Chancellor York.—If the Duty on Tea should not be taken off, several of the Houses here will be in the Sudds; for in full Expectation of the Repeal of the Tea, &c. they have given out their Orders to a great Amount.—Captains Freeman, Dixey, and Lyde, will sail in three Days; Bryant, Davies, and six Vessels for Nantucket, will sail all in February. Notwithstanding the Talk of a French War soon, it's all vanished. The French as well as ourselves, are not in a Capacity of going to War soon."

A letter from a Gentleman of distinction in London, dated 27th of January, mentions a very warm debate in the House of Commons the day before, which much distressed the Ministry, and as it was thought would produce some changes in favour of America.

By other letters of the same date, we learn, that nothing had been done by Parliament relative to American affairs, and that it was thought nothing would be, till towards the end of the session, when it was thought all the Revenue Acts would be repealed, excepting that which lays a duty on Molasses. That the House of Commons had again voted Mr. Wilkes incapable of holding a seat there, by a majority of forty: That the people in general there were zealous in the cause of America; and that the minority daily gained ground of the Ministry.

A Gentleman from Newport says, that the 8th of February, was the day fixed upon by the Parliament, for entering upon the consideration of American affairs.

It is said the packet expected at New York from England, was not to sail until the February mail was ready.

We hear from Stowe, that one night last week a dwelling-house of Mr. Brown was consumed by fire, and three children burnt therein.

Last week a woman at Enfield, was delivered of three female children, weight 18lb, at one birth, and all likely to do well.

Extract of a letter from Connecticut.

"From Danbury, in this Colony, we learn, that Mr. Sandeman had been arrested as a vagrant, and when carried before a Justice, he asked his Worship, if he was descended from ancestors who fled into this howling wilderness, upon account of religious persecution? and declaimed thereon so pathetically, that he gained many profelytes and friends.—The court was adjourned, and a greater number of Magistrates required to attend, which also increased his attendants. He again blazed away upon intolerance and bale persecution, and in so striking a manner, that the Justices were influenced a second time to adjourn the court, and it is said they knew not how to extricate themselves from the embarrassment they are now under with him. He still keeps the field, and will not retreat."

PROVIDENCE, March 31.

Monday last the Gentlemen of the Committee for determining on a Place to erect the College Edifice within this Colony, met here, when after viewing several Spots proposed, unanimously agreed upon the Lot lately belonging to Daniel Abbot, Esq; deceased; and accordingly on Tuesday a Number of Workmen began to break the Ground, in order to lay the Foundation for that Seminary of Learning.

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK'S-SLIP.

O A R S,—Tar,—Turpentine,—
Spirits of Turpentine,—Castile Soap,—Brandy,—
Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

From the first of MAY next,
A House in Maiden-Lane, oppo-
site to Mr. Rutgers's Brew House, with seven fire
places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a
good cistern: Inquire of the Printer hereof. 14 19

WANTED,

A Young Man that understands
waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation.
Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by apply-
ing to the Printer. 18 21

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH only, at first COST.
THE Shop and Household Goods
of Thomas Charles Willett, the lower End of Wall-
Street, with the Sign, Counters, Shelves and Drawers, and
all the Shop Utensils.

All Persons who have any Demands on the said Thomas
C. Willett, are desired to call with their Accounts, before
the 28th of April next, and they shall be paid:—and it is
expected, that those few Customers, whose Bills are un-
settled, will pay their respective Debts before that Time; as
Mrs. Willett proposes going in the first Ship to Europe.

Notice is hereby given, to the Persons who left Kings,
Buttons, Linen, &c. with Mrs. Willett, in Lieu of a Sum
of Money due; That if they are not taken away before the
28th of April, they will be disposed of towards Payment of
the Debt, tho' not equal to the Sum due. 22 24

TO BE SOLD, by
NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad Way, near Ofwego-Market;
L A variety of Scotch thread,
by the ounce or pound,
Scott's stuff in bladders, or
by the lb.
Felt hats, men and boys cas-
tor ditto,
White Chapel round and
square pointed needles,
Knitting needles, Jew's harps,
Horn combs, and ivory line
teeth ditto,
Fastboard and silk stay laces,
Crucis and English worsteds,
Calicoes, flannel linen and
cottons, white & black,
Moussins and French cottons,
Long lawns, cambricks, and
Plain lawns,
A variety of thread laces, and
Darning threads,
Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
Ell black gauze, love and
love ribbons,
Silk and leather womens
gloves,
Worsted and leather womens
mitts,
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and
6-4 bunts,
Best China cups and saucers,
Poplins, worsted damasks, &
Cambricks,
Black and coloured India
taffeties,
Black English taffeties and
Perfians,
Sarcenets, various colours,
Knee patters, various colours,
Broad-cloths of various co-
lours and prices,
Bath rugs, rascuns, frizes,
and half thick,
Penitents flannels, long ell,
German serge,
Rascuns, shalloon, durants,
Calimancoes, tammys, vari-
ety of shags, velvets,
Everlastings, serge de unimes,
Satinets,
Stocking patterns, variety of
Sewing silks,
Buttons, twist, coloured
Thread, buckram,
Coat bindings, quality bind-
ings, silk tresses,
Galoons, yellow canvas for
working samplers,
Writing paper, ink-powder,
and primers,
Pfalters, Dillworth's spelling
books,
New testaments and bibles,
Dutch folio bibles,
A variety of Dutch books for
teaching children,
Yard, 12-8, 6-4, and 7-8
checks,
Nankens, by the piece,
Hoses, Bristol, trills, and
childrens shoes,
Southong and bohea tea,
Cotton,
Pepper, coffee, chocolate,
and powder blue,
Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs,
and mace,
Also, a complete set of tin-
mans tools. 16 22

FERDINAND,

A Large, able fine Shaped Stallion,
near seventeen Hands high, of
the Spanish Breed, and of a brown bay
Colour: Will serve Mares the ensuing
Season, at Morrisdon, in the County
of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; for
the Sum of Three Pounds Proclamation,
and a Dollar to the Groom. If the Mares don't prove with
foal this Season, they may be served again next Spring, for
the Sum of Two Pounds.—Good Pasture for Mares, at a
reasonable Rate. 20—

MICHAEL KEARNY.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,
NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-
India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of
the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef,
pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 23—

TO BE SOLD,

THE House John Dunlap,
lives in, at public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-
House, on the 19th Instant, or at Private Sale, any Time
before; the house is in good Repair with Seven Fire Places
in the same a front Cellar, and Kitchen Cellar, a large
yard with a pump and Cistern in the same; it stands in a
good Part of the City for Business, nigh the Fly-Market,
next Door to Mr. Benjamin Gomez, and nearly oppo-
site to Henry White, Esq; a good Title will be given for
the same. New-York, 4th April, 1773. 22—24

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred
Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best
Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality
to any made in Europe. 21 20

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by
JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on
short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

TO BE LET

And entered upon immediately,
PART of the pleasant farm, in
the tenure of Robert Murray, situate on Incklinberg,
in the Out-ward of this city, adjoining the road to Kings-
bridge.—For further particulars, enquire of Mary Murray,
at the house of the said Robert Murray, or of John Mur-
ray. 21 24

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at
the Exchange,

THE
FRIENDLY INSTRUCTOR,
OR
COMPANION
TO YOUNG
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

IN WHICH,
Their Duty to God and their Parents, their Carriage to Su-
periors and Inferiors, and several other very useful and
instructing Lessons are recommended,

IN

Plain and Familiar Dialogues;

By a LADY,

With a Recommendatory Preface,

By the Rev. Dr. DODDRIDGE.

Remains for SALE, at

WILLIAM NEILSON'S STORE,

In Great Dock-Street,

A large Assortment of the following GOODS,

Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black,

white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson,
buff, and drab coloured shalloons; black fattinets, gold
and brown superfine millinets, blue and bloom do. yellow
and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do.
scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green
do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety
of striped and printed lincens and cottons, gold and red cross
barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd
do. red and black flower'd lincens; cotton chintzes, two
blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed
handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all co-
lours, taylors threads of the best quality, hair bindings, but-
tons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 swankin blankets; dark
and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet,
buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark
and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and
drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret,
coffee and mix'd frizes and rattens; mix'd brown, drab
and cloth colour'd double milled lincens and narrow cloths;
also choice butter in firkins. &c. 16 28

N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as
before the non-importation took place.

A T

Ogdens, Laight, & Company,

VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-Jersey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow

ware, and other castings usually made at their fur-
naces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, grid-
dles, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers,
exhausting plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs,
jamb and hearth plates neatly fitted each other, Bath
stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and
ships cabins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates,
boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and
smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and
the construction of their furnace, manner of working and
moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not
superior to any made in America or imported; particularly
the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently
well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general
superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have
them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York,
in St. Georges Square, or of James Abbel, near Coenties
Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace
in Newark, New-Jersey, castings of any particular kind may
be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B.
Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils,
at market price.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1770.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain,
with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German
jackets and ships, after the neatest and best manner, and at
the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes,
he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and
growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and
shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by
the Society of Stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first
fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has
settled there. He has had the honour of working for several
ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with
universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satis-
faction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in
these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and
others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns
his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and
hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future pro-
motion. He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be
found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite
to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 10—

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,

AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs.

Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in

Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs
of all Sorts. 68—

THE imposition of a tax upon

goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies,
altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not
more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and
detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding
the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cum-
sufficient enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us,
that it was with reason supposed we could not do without
them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to
submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from
Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judi-
ciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in mak-
ing provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other
means.—If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of
absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for
non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end pro-
posed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a
friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and li-
berties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to
the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary arti-
cles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Altho' these
articles none is more necessary and considerable than
paper,—nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if
proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in
every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.—With-
out rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper.—
There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if peo-
ple would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to
each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while,
but they should not save them merely for the value to them-
selves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they
were even to give them to the paper makers, they would
find their account in the service they would do their country,
in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that
every one might contribute to this article, would raise a
quantity sufficient to answer the end.—And surely those who
will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be
friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN
KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing
Paper, &c.

A complete Assortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE orAt the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,

At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,

NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-

glasses, and paper hangings,

With flint glasses of all kinds,

London and Bristol crown win-

dow glass of all sizes, as large as

27 by 22 inches.

Coach and plate glass.

Painters and Limners Colours,

mix'd or unmix'd.

Varnish of all kinds,—Japaners ar-

ticles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.

Dying Colours with every Article

belonging to dying.

Fullers articles,—Founders and

smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—

Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,

—London and hard metal powder,—

Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting

of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

With a general Assortment of ge-

nuine patented Medicines, war-

ranted, and Shop Furnitures.

N. B. The above Advertisement, be-

ing only the Heads, which consists of a Variety

of Articles, almost every particular in each

Branch can be commanded at the above Store.

Also; English Sail Cloth, No. 1,

to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes.

Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron;

Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all

Sizes; English and German Steel.

Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allam,

Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre,

Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers.

Sold Wholesale and Retail.